RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ...

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. EDITOR-IN-CHIEF—B. G. HORNIMAN.

VOL. XIV NO. 51- BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1926 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
6 Mar.	CHINA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
13 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 „	RAZMAK o ..		10,602
27 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 „	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,586
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,109
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,911
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
3 July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
17 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
24 „	DELTA ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
31 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
7 Aug	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 „	CHINA ..		7,952
21 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

o Terminates voyage at Marseilles, Passengers for London by Sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."

† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at reduced rates.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both direction £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
26th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,066
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
5th Mar.	MURSTAN* ..	China & Japan.
2nd „	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.
22nd „	MIRZAPORE* ..	China & Japan.
1st Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.
11th „	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan.
11th May	DELTA .. Connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926			
1st Mar.	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.	
3rd „	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.	
3rd „	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.	
5th „	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.	
6th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.	

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Jersey Moor	G. B'acklock	4305	21st Feb.	6 Mar.
Singapore Maru ..	T. Hirokawa	5859	18 „	3 Mar.
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba ..	6976	7 March	21 „
*Wakasa Maru	K. Teramoto	6070	12 „	25 „
xPenang Maru ..	K. Torii	5214	21 „	25 „
Genoa Maru ..	M. Shigyo	6785	22 „	5 April

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	218	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	660	400	265	175

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Allco Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No 20270 Telegrams: "YUSEN"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30.6.25	30,80,305
Reserve Fund	25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jullundur	
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Karachi	Patiala
Calcutta	Kasur	Quetta
Delhi	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyllapur	Sialkot City.
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

R. J. KHANNA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

KATNI FIREBRICKS

FIRECLAY

BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS

AND

REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS:— **C. MACDONALD & CO.,** LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 20418.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 4,82,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... „ 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
London Office—5, Whittington Avenue, E.C.3

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION

For Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 13 c. c. for 3 annas. each.

Apply—

S. N. GUNDI,

SANDHURST ROAD WEST, BOMBAY, No. 4

Telegram: GUNDISAN. Telephne No. 42112

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years' increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office:—SATARA CITY.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

INSURE

IN

LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

WHICH OFFERS

THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE

OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.

The best terms for Policyholders.
The best terms for Agents.

WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab.

Apply for all particulars to Head Office, Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office: "JEHANGIR WADIA" Building, Near Central Bank of India, Ltd., Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS

Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22897.

INSURANCE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON. Ltd
HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms:

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA
Manager,

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY. Bombay Pra...

DO YOU KNOW OF

A very useful book which is steadily stealing into every Indian household and abroad? It is "KAM SHASTRA"—a guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity. If you have not yet perused its useful pages, get a copy. A Post Card will bring it to your home.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar (Kathiawad).

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

Dr. D. Writer & Co,
Corner Grant Road BOMBAY, No. 7.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

. HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

SOAP EXPERT, skilled in soap-boiling, required. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1263, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2750

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Clerks, Typists. Apply WRITER'S BUREAU, Kat Mohamonedshah, Amritsar.
A R2768

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE on New Machines. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road.
A R2785

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER and an ASSISTANT COMPOUNDER Inquire Dr. ARDESHIR ERUCHSHAW, Tambakata, Pydhony.
A R2709

WANTED—Reliable PAID ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSERS, for a large Newspaper concern. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
A .....

WANTED—Men, everywhere, to earn Rs. 60 weekly at home. Full details and working plan sent for 5 annas stamps. Apply BUSINESS STANDARDS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, CEYLON.
A R2771

WANTED — A GRADUATE LADY PRINCIPAL for P. S. H. G. School, Moradabad, pay from Rs. 125 to Rs. 200 per mensem with future prospects, experienced and elderly lady preferred. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY.
A26117

WANTED—A JUNIOR PARSI LEGAL PRACTITIONER with five to Ten Thousand for a Delhi Office. Safe investment and best practice guaranteed. Apply D. D. GORA & CO., Brandreth Road, Lahore.
A R2760

WANTED—An AGRICULTURAL GRADUATE of some experience for the Mudhol State. Salary Rs. 100 to 150 according to qualifications. Apply to DIWAN, Mudhol, S.M.C.
A 26156

WANTED—A CLERK, strong in English, Typewriting, Accountancy and good handwriting essential. Men possessing Commercial line experience preferred, good start. Apply Box No. 1268, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2782

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two experienced LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Fully well-versed in Linotype Work, salaries from Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 to each. Also required two senior Readers for job reading. Must be fully conversant with English and Gujarati proof reading. Salary Rs. 50 to each. Overtime to all extra. None but the experienced hands need apply to the MANAGER, the COMMERCIAL PRINTING PRESS, 11, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R2773

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

GERMAN MERCHANTS' DIRECTORY—Useful to Merchants and Unemployed. Rupee one only. CHANDULAL CHOKSHI, Gandhi Pole; NADIAD.
L R2767

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of public instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafied Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrngement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, Opp. Thakkar Bros., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. Reje, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

LEARN PITMAN'S SHORTHAND and TOUCH TYPEWRITING under Expert Supervision at CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Churchgate Street. Special reduction in fees. Join to-day. Success Guaranteed.
M R2784

PROFESSION.

WONDERFUL ASTROLOGER.—Author of Eleven Astrological books; send the date and time of your birth. 25 predictions of your character, riches, issue, marriage and employment, etc., will be sent in English for Rs. 1-4-0 by V.P.P. Catalogue for 1 anna stamp. A. VENKATA SASTRY, P.O. Gopalapuram (via) Kothapeta, E. Godavary Dt.
P R2722

DON'T risk your Fortune blindly in the Bombay Race. Consult me before it is too late. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteracter, Kothari Mansion, opposite G.P.O., Bombay, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. No tips please.

SPECIFIC FOR PERPETUAL YOUTH. Gives life-long youth, health, vigour, energy, vitality, virility and rosy face. AVOIDS OLD AGE, looks younger. Price Rs. 7-8, month's use. Guaranteed under BANK CHEQUE, accompanied. Rs. 500 deposited. Price refunded, Cash cheque if not satisfied. BANK CHEQUE SYSTEM, Lahore, 25 years' standing "SPECIFIC FOR FEMALE'S DISEASES. Price Rs. 2. Certificate—Cured my wife's SIX YEARS' PAINFUL AND IRREGULAR menstrual complaints, Constipation, indigestion, paleness, headache, wind, palpitation, general debility and sterility, WHEN ALL OTHER MEDICINES HAD FAILED. (Ibrahim Beg Inspector, Pyagpur U.P.) (2) PLAGUE SPECIFICS, Price Rs. 4. (Preventive Re. 1 doz. Rs. 10. Curative Rs. 3. doz. Rs. 30). 25 years' standing. 1000S CERTIFICATES—250 patients cured, (Bisnat Ising, Sultanpur) (2) HAS SAVED MANY LIVES. Kirparam Dist. Engineer, Pilibhit. (3) Sure Safeguard against this fatal disease. Raghunathprasad Reis, Najibabad U. P. (4) 50 PATIENTS CURED, Gurdyal Singh c/o Secretary U. P. Government, Lucknow. (5) Acts as a special curative, DR. RAMLAL, PLAGUE DUTY, Ferozepur Dist., Madangopal Company, Lahore.
P R2721

MEDICAL.

DEAFNESS CURE! AUROLEUM MIRACULUM (Miraculous Ear-Oil). An infallible Remedy for Deafness, Headnoises, whether caused by Chronic Nasal-Bronchial Catarrh, Influenza, other Fevers, Rheumatism, Fall, Injury to the Head, Sea-bathing, Discharge from the Ear, Violent Cough Shock or Quinine, excepting such Deafness existing from birth where the subject is also dumb. Auroleum banishes every other malady including earache and discharge from the Ear. Price Rs. 1-10-0 Postage Extra. If your Dealer cannot supply write to ALBERT TERRY & CO., Santa Cruz P. O.
M R2756

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EGYPTIAN THERMAE. IMPERIAL TURKISH BATHS and MASSAGING INSTITUTE. Nurse Attendance. Ash Lane, Back Paper Currency.
T 2775

WHEN furnishing consult V. G. MAHARAJ, the only Indian carpet manufacturer in Bombay for Carpets Durries Coir mats (Glenrase), Mereweather Road, facing Taj Mahal's Garden.
T R2757

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per Insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

LORD REAY LECTURESHIP.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of MEDICAL GRADUATES of the Bombay University, that the subject for the abovementioned lectureship for the Winter Session 1926 will be "Physiology" and for that of 1927 "Pathology." The course in each subject will consist of not less than two and not more than four lectures.

Applications from the intending graduates for the lectureship for the Winter Session 1926, will be received by the Dean, Grant Medical College, Bombay, not later than 31st March, 1926.

Copies of the rules giving particulars as regards remuneration, etc., can be obtained from the undersigned.

S. L. BHATIA,
Captain I.M.S.,
Dean, Grant Medical College.
C26161

HUBLI MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a School Board Administrative Officer. Pay Rs. 150—10—250. Permanent conveyance allowance Rs. 15 per mensem. Starting pay may be raised up to Rs. 200 according to the merits of the candidate. Applicants with a good knowledge of English and the local vernaculars should apply to the undersigned before 31st March, 1926, stating age, caste and past service with qualifications and vernaculars known. Preference will be given to Graduates and men with Educational experience.

S. T. KAMBLI, M.L.C.,
President,
Hubli Municipality.
Hubli, 19th February, 1926.
26146

THE CARDAMOM SALE NOTICE.

THE CARDAMOM SALES COMMITTEE brings to the notice of the Mercantile Public, that it takes up the sale of (7,000) seven thousands tholams, Mysoregreen, Europeongreen Storegreen, Alleppey, Cardamom seeds etc., in Bombay branch office, and hence calls for tenders to their requirement in Tholam of Rs. 810 (eight hundred and ten) weight with a sum of Rs. 1,000 as damani to the president, Rao Shahib A. S. Alaganachettiar, Bodinayakanur, Kodaikanal Road, S. I. Ry. The tenders should reach the above President on or before 4-3-26. The tender forms shall be obtained from this Patrika Office.

Further particulars, if any, shall be obtained from The SECRETARY Cardamom Sales Committee, Bodinayakanur, Kodaikanal, S. I. Ry.
C26119

N. Y. K.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, BOMBAY OFFICE on and from 1st March, 1926,

CANADA BUILDING,
(2nd Floor)
No. 226, Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.
26154

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY RED CROSS ASSOCIATION.

(Bombay Presidency Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Red Cross Association, will be held at the Registered Office of the Association, Science Institute, 1st Floor Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 9th March, 1926, at 7 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:

(i) To adopt the audited Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st December, 1925, together with the Balance Sheet as on that date.

(ii) To elect the members on the New Committee.

The following members retire and do not seek re-election:—

Dilshad Begum.
Mrs. Laud.
Mr. Haddow.
Mr. Needham.
Mr. Walker.
Mr. Scoven.

(iii) To appoint Honorary Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1926.

By Order of the Committee,
F. W. WILSON,
Joint Hon: Secretary.
Bombay. 26th February, 1926.
C26159

NOTICE.

WANTED— A CLERK, thoroughly acquainted with Shorthand and Typewriting. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to the SECRETARY and CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, Bombay Improvement Trust, before the 5th March, 1926, stating qualifications and pay required. The selected candidate will in the first instance be on six months' probation and on confirmation for approved service be eligible to subscribe to the Trust Provident Fund.
26153

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2375 of 1924.

SAKHARAM BALSHET BANDHI ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

PANDURANG GUNANATH and another. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 9th day of March, 1925, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 15th day of March, 1926, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.

The right, title and interest of the 1st defendant in all that piece or parcel of Government Quit and Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at 2nd Carpenter Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 195 square yards or thereabouts and registered into the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 407, New No. 7680, Old Survey No. 546 and New Survey No. 5291, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. ..... Street No. 6-8 and bounded, on the South by the property of Jagannath Shamjee, on the North by the property of Bhagwandas Gopaldas, on the West by the Sindhi Lane and on the East by the said 2nd Carpenter Street.

LOT NO. 2.

All the right, title and interest of the 1st defendant in all that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure, containing by admeasurement 6227 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 628, New No. 4553, Old Survey No. 325 and New Survey No. 1596, all which premises are situate at Parbhadevi Road, Lower Mahim, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4466, Street No. 806 and bounded, on the East by a public Road, on the West by the property of Manchubai, widow of Balgowandas Hargowandas, on the South by the property of the Church of N. S. D. Salvasao and on the North by a passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. NANU HORMASJEE & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1926.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner
C26162

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re: Estate of RANCHHODDAS DHARAMDAS ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed RANCHHODDAS DHARAMDAS, of Bombay, Kapole Hindu Inhabitant,, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 18th day of October, 1925, and the Probate of whose Will having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency was granted on the 22nd day of February, 1926, to Ben Subhadra Gordhandas Tribhowandas, Vandrayandas Bhugwandas Gandhi and Damoderdas Madhavdas Daru, all of Bombay. Hindu Inhabitants, three of the Executors named in the said Will, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executors at the Office of Messrs. Thakordas and Daru, their Attorneys at 40-42, Nanabhai Lane, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time, the Executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated this 24th day of February, 1926.

THAKORDAS & DARU,
Executor's Attorneys.
40-42, Nanabhai Lane.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
C26138

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3078 of 1924.

THE NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

NANABHOY HORMUSJI MOOS, Receiver in High Court, Suit No. 160 of 1921 and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale dated the 6th day of August, 1925, the Judge's Order dated 1st February 1926, herein the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the site of the property at Tank Bunder Road, and Gorupdeo on MONDAY, the 29th day of March, 1926, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or quit and Ground rent tenure situate, lying or being at Tank Bunder, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2010 8/9 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors' New Nos. B/16296 and 16335, New Survey Nos. 2B/3712 and 4/3712 Cadastral Survey No. 637 of Mazagaon Division and bounded as follows, on the North by the property in the occupation of Noor Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed and others, on the South partly by Tank Bunder Road and partly by the property in the occupation of Jagjiwandas Narsidas and another bearing C.S. No. 638, on the East partly by the property in the occupation of Jagjiwandas Narsidas and another bearing C.S. No. 638 and partly by the property in the occupation of Muncherji Hirjibhoy bearing C.S No. 636 and on the West partly by the property in the occupation of Noor Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed and others bearing C.S. No. 639 and partly by Ghorupdeo Road.

Further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. LITTLE & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of February, 1926.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner
C26160

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MINOCHER KHARSEDJI KATRAK, Administrator of the estate and effects of Kharsedji Hormusji Katrak, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 76, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent or ground together with the messuage tenement hereditaments and premises situate, lying and being at Bora Musjid Street, within the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 123 6/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 465, New No. 5543, Old Survey Nos. 721-722 and New Survey No. 8807 and Cadastral Survey No. 866, Fort Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2535 formerly Street No. 12 and now Street No. 27 Bora Musjid Street and Ward No. 2575 and Street No. 66, Gola Street and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Hormusji Cowasji Mistry, on or towards the West by the Gola Lane, on or towards the North partly by property of Sorabji Cowasji Mistry and partly by the property of Sorabji Cursetji and on or towards the South by the said Bora Musjid Street.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1926.

UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C26166

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HATIMBHOY GULAMHUSEIN and Mr. MAHOMEDALLY ABDUL KADER have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of free hold land (no assessment or ground rent in respect thereof being payable to the Collector of Bombay) situate, lying and being without the Fort at middle Colaba on the East side of the Colaba Road, opposite the Post Office in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6147 (six thousand one hundred and forty-seven) square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property formerly belonging to the late Maneckji Cooverji Mehta and now belonging to Ardeshir Shavaksha Davar known as the "Wode House" and partly by the property known as "The Towers" formerly belonging to the late Meherjibhoy Rustomjee Kharas and now of Bai Cooverbai daughter of the late Kaikhoshru Hormusji Alpaiwalla and partly by the Sea Beach on or towards the South partly by the vacant land belonging to Mr. E. W. Fritchley and partly formerly by the Sea Beach but now reclaimed land and belonging to the said E. W. Fritchley, on or towards the East by the Sea shore and on or towards the West by the said Colaba Road together with the two bungalows known as "the Cabins" and the "Kharas Bungalow" respectively and the wells kitchens stables and out-houses thereof and the shops erected and standing thereon all which said premises was formerly registered in the Register Book (marked letter T) of the Government landed property in the Island of Bombay of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. none, Old Survey No. 28 and New Survey No. 9685 and are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes as to the said "The Cabins" under A Ward No. 190, Sub Nos. 1 and 2 and Street Nos. 253(b) and (c) as to the said "Kharas Bungalow" under Ward A, Ward No. 191, Sub No. 1 and Street No. 255 and as to the said shops under Ward A Ward No. 192 and Street Nos. 257-259-261-263 and 265.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1926.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C26164

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and testament of KHOJA JAMAL MAHOMED, also known as KHOJA JAMALBHAI MAHOMED also known as Khoja Jamalbhai Momedbhai, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at No. 5, New Queen's Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

KULSAMBAI KASAM, widow of Khoja Jamalbhai Mahomed, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at 5, New Queen's Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Third day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 3rd day of February, 1926.

Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C26165

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MERCHANT TAILORS
(Princess Street, Bombay)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art

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AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 21927.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4.30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ALLI UMER STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher & Hiralal Attorneys for Shamji Champsey and Shivji Khetsey the first Contributory Mortgagees and Shamji Champsey and Bai Malbai wife of Shamji Champsey the second contributory Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Kassum Abdul Rehman the Mortgagor (now deceased) and his heirs in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Contributory Mortgage dated the 8th May, 1925, made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the said first and second Contributory Mortgagees of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property' THIS DAY MONDAY, the 1st March, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent Land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Alli Umer Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay on the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 77 2/9 (Seventy Seven and two-ninths) Square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 940, New No. 8146, Old Survey No. 1834, New Survey No. 1345 and Cadastral Survey No. 2668 Bhuleshwar Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward, No. 6021 and Street Nos. 55-57 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Sweepers passage on or towards the West by the said Alli Umar Street, on or towards the North by the property of Allias Issac and on or towards the South by the property of Nakhoda Masjid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Meadows Street Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20511.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, ETC.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administratrix of the estate and effects of the following deceased persons, Messrs. CRAWFURD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 15th March, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

(1) Re: Estate of Abdul Rasul Abdul Aziz (deceased):—

Rolled gold watch, silver buttons, brass shiere, silver anklets, wearing apparels, cooking utensils, etc.

(2) Re: Estate of Hiralal Ghoraja Vengurleker (Deceased):—

Tables, chairs, cupboards, almyrahs, sofa, clock, chest of drawers, wooden bed, toys etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
29, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

BONA FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO STATIONERS TYPEWRITER DEALERS, SOLICITORS, OFFICE OWNERS ETC.

AUCTION SALE OF BRAND NEW RONEO DUPLICATORS, AND DUPLICATORS, STATIONERY AND REQUISITES, RIBBONS FOR DIFFERENT KIND OF TYPEWRITERS, STEEL FILING CABINETS, FILE PUNCHING MACHINES, BLOTTERS AND OTHER STATIONERY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of March, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort by order of the concerned the above mentioned goods.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 3 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. BYREN & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF STONE CRUSHER, SAW BENCH, HOIST, ELECTRIC MOTORS, ETC.

By order of the Garrison Engineer, Bombay District, Messrs. BYREN & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 1st March at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Medical Store Depot, Byculla, the consisting of Stone Crusher, Saw Bench, Concrete Mixer, Hoisting Machines, Steel Pillars and Electric Motors wound with D. C. Generators.

Cash will be required at the time of Sale.

BYREN & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY
At 6-30 & 10 p. m.
At 6-30 & 10 p. m.

The Immortal Story of
THE DAWN OF CHRISTIANITY
featuring
LILIAN DAVIS HALL
and
EMIL JANNINGS
In the History of Screen Craft
There has never been a picture like this.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
DO YOU TELL LOVING LIES?
"LOVING LIES"
Featuring EVELYN BRENT.
Two Love Stories in one a poignant Tragedy and a drama of the Eternal Triangle!

EMPRESS THEATRE.

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"MARIE ANTOINETTE"
Featuring DIANA KARENE.
A Fascinating Story of Human Life, Vicissitudes, Smiles and Tears.
A Film of Historic Interest.

SHARDA FILM CO'S.

HISTORICAL MASTERPIECE
FULL OF LOVE & FIGHTING STUNTS
VASANT BALA
Starring Miss JONES As VASANT BALA
and also a BEAUTIFUL DANCE on the Stage.
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL
TO-NIGHT and till FRIDAY
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD

GRAND SELECTED PICTURE
for the HOLI Week
MADAN THEATRES LTD.
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DO NOT MISS!!
2 Hours Programme.

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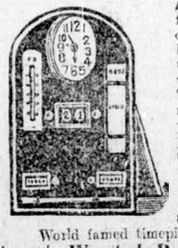

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World famed timepiece Rs. 2-8-0.
Agents Wanted. Price list free.
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'WHY WORRY?'
SIX REELS OF LAUGHTER.
For the Second Week's Run
Due to its Tremendous Success and for the Benefit of the Public who could not gain admission

RESERVE YOUR SEATS TO-DAY!

IF YOU WANT TO LAUGH SEE

Harold Lloyd
IN
HIS LATEST SUPER COMEDY
'WHY WORRY?'

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
Twice The Length of the Ordinary Gazette and containing the latest News in Pictures
Includes
BOMBAY'S NEW RACE COURSE
Showing
Their Excellencies' first public visit to the Course
The Byculla Club Cup and Turf Club Cup.

TIME:—6, 8 & 10 P. M.

Booking Office opens from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. and 4 p. m. till 11 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES THIS WEEK.

Gallery 4 Ans., Balcony 8 Ans., Orchestra Stalls Re. 1, Dress Circle Rs. 1-8, Stalls Rs. 2, including Tax.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Read the full Story.
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THE BACK BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME
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THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price Annas FOURTEEN.
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY 4.
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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 27.

Varsova, Jones, Busreh.
Burala, Denne, Busreh.
Vita, Grant, Karachi.
Sumatra Maru, Kawasaki, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

February 28.

Jalavihar, Robert, Rangoon.
City of Valencia, Williamson, Hongkong
Gumbada, Lawth, Calcutta.
Pilsna, Cossovich, Trieste.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, February 27.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Esquilino 5445 Trieste 26/2 L Triestino.
2 Rawalpindi, 9416, London. 13/3, M M and Co.
2Rawalpindi, 9416, London. 13/3, M M and
4 Costalia, 4171, Liverpool. 12/3, Grahams.
4 Pilsna 4829. Trieste. 1/3 L Triestino & M. I.
5 Delta 4739 China 2/3 M M& Co.
6 Cl. Stuart 3639 C Ports NP J F & Co
7 Rydal Hall 3551 K'chi 2/3 K W & Co.
9 Zalani 2627 N.F. N.F H S Shustary & Co
10 Karoa 2607 Durban, 3/3 M M & Co
10 City of Agra 2116 N.F. N. F F F C & Co.
11 Kandelkerk 3650 Hamburg, 5/3 E D Sassoon & Co.
12 China 4173, Aden 6/3, M M & Co.
13 Essex Glade 2694, Dunkirk 5/3 L Edwards.
15 Egremont 5256 N York. 7/3 Vol. Bros.
16 Khuzistan 374 Abadan 3/3 S W & Co
17 Shahristan 2844 Dunkirk 6/3 Graham Trading Co Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Jalaveera 2999 NF, NF, S S Co Ld
10 & 11 Jalavihar 3381 NF, N.F, S S N Co
12 & 13 Ischia 2470 Genoa 3/3 L Triestino
15 Bandra 1877 P. Gulf 3/3 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Jersey Moor 2731 Japan N.F. N Y Kaisha.
15 Muristan 1877 Japan 3/3 M M & Co
18 Lahor 3143 China, N.F. M M and Co.
D & E Bolmen, 2139 Genoa 27/2 Graham Trading Co Ld.
F Raipur, 3450, N F N F, T M and Co.
F Gogra, 3151, N F, N F, M M and Co.
K Ahmedi, 1331, P. Gulf, N.F., S Hassum and Co.
L/M Khosrou 2492. NF. NF, T Morrison Co.
N Singapore Maru, Kobe, 2/3 N Y Kaisha.
†This steamer is shifted to No. F Princes Dock.
A Jerseymoor 2731 Japan N.F. N Y Kaisha.

IMPORT.

February 27.

S S Circassia from Liverpool, Agents Graham's Trading Co Ltd—From Liverpool:—38 cases art silk and cotton; 26 cases art silk piecegoods and cottons; 65 cases cotton piecegoods; 46 bales cotton piecegoods; 307 bales cottons; 436 cases cottons; 275 cases condensed milk; 20 cases bobbins and shuttles; 51 cases cycles and accessories; 130 cases school slates; 76 bales cotton yarn; 68 cases art silk yarn; 102 cases oil filtrate; 25 cases stout; 30 cases canned provision; 393 cases beer; 39 cases cocoa, biscuits, chocolates and confectionery; 41 cases wall tiles; 103 bales cotton domestics; 100 bales old newspapers; 20 cases cigarettes and tobacco; 18 cases hams and bacon; 250 cases bath bucks; 26 cases ink; 20 cases nails; 42 cases looms; 20 cases umbrellas and umbrella furniture; 18 cases cotton tents; 15 cases glass jars; 18 cases screws; 12 cases dobbies; 209 d bags salt; 290 bags bicarbonate of soda; 46 d bags cement; 20 d bags glue; 100 bags empty glass bottle; 300 boxes empty glass bottle; 120 cases empty glass bottle; 47 drums zinc chloride; 555 drums bleaching powder; 506 drums caustic soda; 12 drums oil; 150 drums disinfectant; 90 drums paint; 200 bar rels dragon; 61 barrels tallow; 384 bundles spring steel; 2339 bundles steel hoops; 34 bundles rice balls; 249 bundles steel flats; 917 bundles galvd p sheets; 3875 bundles galvd c sheets; 666 pieces and packages wagon work; 299 pieces iron bends; 801 pieces iron traps; 25 bundles iron traps; 500 pieces c i traps; 126 pieces w i pulleys; 11 pieces c i pipes; 24 casks rubber hose; 436 cases common soap; 2550 boxes common soap; 57 cases heel tips; 24 kegs colours; 11 drums colours; 39 crates stoneware jars; 89 crates stoneware jars and E'ware jars; 20 crates E'ware; 142 pieces E'ware; 75 s/cases galvd ridging; 54 single tubes; 34 cases toilet soap; 25 drums leather belting and packing bends; 18 cases tyres and tubes; 44 bundles tyres and tubes; 100 trusses paper; 24 bales paper; 13 bales cotton wool and lint; 59 pieces E'ware pans and urinal and trapes; 8 kegs grease; 4 hand grease; 20 kegs carbonate of soda; 26 cases rivets; 120 loose weights; 20 coils rope; 12 cases setape and plate glass; 35 bundles bed stead; 10 casks zinc sheets; 10 cases bolts and nuts; 8 cases lead plates; 8 cases card clothing.

From Glasgew:—74 bales envelops and paper; 11 bales jute canvas; 20 cases stout; 45 cases rum; 610 cases beer; 1180 cases whisky; 55 cases varnish; 97 cases wine; 50 cases safety fuse; 15 cases stationery and printed books; 200 pieces c i pipes; 24 pieces f c i boxes; 168 pieces r w connection; 60 pieces traps; 6850 pieces fire bricks; 183 pieces joists; 310 pieces side tip wagons; 42 pieces c i valves; 223 pieces channels; 1534 pieces angles; 620 pieces v g pipes; 79 single steel tubes; 62 pieces c i cisterns; 205 single steel angles; 102 single tubes; 73 bundles tubes; 59 bundles galvd tubes; 17 single galvd tubes; 36 loose steel tyres; 425 pieces r w pipes; 205 pairs wheels and axles; 283 pieces and packages boiler material; 60 package wheel barrows; 13 bundles galvd sheets; 61 bags rivets; 45 bags fire clay; 20 casks fittings; 344 cases cottons; 39 bales cottons; 38 bales cotton yarn; 54 cases sewing cotton reels and balls; 22 cases cotton goods; 70 bundles steel sheets; 213 bundles steel bars; 102 pieces steel bars; 100 barrels tar; 30 drums wood preservative; 20 casks bichromate of potash; 20 kegs solidified oil; 240 drums soap; 27 d/bags nails; 25 drums acid; 60 bundles shovels; 57 crates c i stoves; 50 casks pitch; 72 pieces bends; 225 hhds ale; 25 cases ale.

From Gibraltar:—27 cases wine; 4 cases saffron.

S S Vesna from Basra, Agents M M and Co.—From Basra:—8 bundles gold coins; 380 bundles skin dates; 6778 baskets or bundles wet dates; 2 bales carpets; 3 nungs empty gas cylinders.

From Bushire:—6 boxes specie.
From Karachi:—1 bale cotton.

S S Bandra from Basrah Agents M M and C.—From Basrah:—320 baskets wet dates.

From B Abbas:—2 bundles specie; 49 bags almonds; 9 bags raisins; 18 cases assafoetida; 17 jottas assafoetida.

From Muscat:—2 bundles specie; 646 bags dry dates; 597 bags sardines; 25 bundles dry fish; 81 boxes wet dates; 53 crates pomegranates.

From Bushire:—9 bundles skins; 2 bundles gold coins; 4 tons gold coins; 1 ton pearls; 142 bales cotton; 100 bags specie; 20 bundles specie; 49 bags a kernals; 181 bags gum; 9 bundles carpets.

From Koweit:—1 bundle silver; 5 bundles wool; 2 bundles skins.

From Verawal:—185 bales cotton; 1 bundle specie.

From Lingh:—9 bundles specie.

From Mangrole:— 1 packet notes.

EXPORTS.

February Feb. 27.

S S Essex Glade for Antwerp:—56 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1000 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 550 tons manganese ore The Central India Mining Co Ltd.

S S Essex Glade for Pasages:—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Castalia for Marseilles:—3000 cwt castor seed Volkart Bros; 200 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—500 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Egrement for New York:—58 cwt assafoetida E Virjee and Co; 300 cwt gum karaya E Virjee and Co; 34 cwt gum karaya Indian Product Export Co; 51 cwt gum olibanum Indian Product Export Co; 4000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros; 170 cwt condiments Owent Okeh; 70 cwt gum olibanum E Virjee and Co; 8092 cwt myrabollams P Mataradas and Co Ltd.

S S Egrement for Philadelphia:—2060 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Ischia for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Kondekerk for Hamburg:—150 cwt yellow millet L Ebrahji; 500 buffalo pickers L Ebrahji.

S S Shahristan for Barcelona:—25 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 50 bales cotton G Bossa and Co; 50 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Shahristan for Dunkirk:—64 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—336 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1 bale cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—80 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 275 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Newton Ash for Ghent:—1336 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Newton Ash for Havre:—67 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 50 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Newton Ash for Antwerp:—55 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co; 45 bales cotton A Ebhimji and Co.

S S Jerseymoor for Kobe:—1170 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Muristan for Kobe:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Muristan for Osaka:—100 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Singapore Maru for Osaka:—150 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Singepore Maru for Kobe:—150 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Delta for Shanghai:—700 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

MAHARASHTRA UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Senate of the Bombay University is now considering the question of the Maharashtra or Poona University. Several suggestions are coming up from the members of the Senate as to what kind of University should be given to Poona. I learn that Prof. V. B. Naik wants University for Maharashtra which will compulsorily affiliate all the existing colleges in the Marathi-speaking districts. As I am not a member of the Senate, I have to give out the opinion of our College through your columns. The Hansraj Pragji Thackersey College of Nasik is opposed to this idea of compulsory affiliation. On Sunday the 21st instant, a meeting of several professors working in the colleges of Maharashtra was arranged in the Fergusson College and there I put forth the view of our College as clearly and as emphatically as I could. Those persons who want to have compulsory affiliation when asked, could not show me a single advantage which is likely to be derived by our college. At the same meeting I learned that the Willingdon College is also against joining the Maharashtra University and Prof. Dravid was specially deputed to convey this idea to the meeting. On inquiry I have also come to know that the Rajaram College of Kolhapur is also not willing to join this new University. Thus these three colleges which are situated in the Maharashtra Marathi speaking districts are to be compulsorily affiliated to the new University. Under these circumstances my humble suggestion is that this question should not be decided until all these three colleges are called upon to state their view in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

T. A. KULKARNI,
Hansraj Pragji Thackersey,
College, Nasik.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

DELHI, Feb. 26.

The Legislative Department: The Raja of Bobbili (Madras) is nominated non-official member of the Council of State.

Lt.-Col. Sir Robert Dunlop, Solicitor to the Government of India, is granted leave for one month and Mr. Webb-Johnson officiates for him. Mr. S. Mushran will officiate for Mr. Webb-Johnson.

Mr. Justice S. H. Wallace (President) Mr. S. V. Achariayar, Vakil, High Court, Madras and Mr. K. Sunderam, Acting District Judge are appointed to try the petition filed by Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyangar against the election of Sir Annamalai Chettiar to the Council of State.

A regulation to amend the law relating to the tenure of land in the Andaman and Nicober Islands is published.

The Home Department: Mr. P. Biggane (Indian Police) officiates as Deputy Director Intelligence Bureau; Mr. H. G. Pentson Judge, Calcutta High Court is granted leave from March 21th to August 26.

The Finance Department: Mr. H. A. James, Assistant Audit Officer, North Western Railway is granted leave for one year.

The Central Board of Revenue (Salt): Mr. F. D. Reid, Deputy Commissioner, Northern India, Salt Revenue is granted leave for eight months.

The Military Finance: Major G. V. Ellis, Deputy Financial Adviser, is granted leave for one year with effect from 11th March.

The Railway Department: Mr. A. M. Hayman officiates for Mr. Sim, Financial Commissioner granted leave for three months till Mr. A. A. L. Parsons returns.—A.P.

CALCUTTA RACES.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

Details:—

THE EDEN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr E Dees' SNOWDRIFT 8.0 Cooper 1
Capt C B Farrar's SHADY LAKE 7-10 ed 7-12 Edwards 2
Mr C N Doustil's GAINSTOWN 8.11 Hutchins 3
Mr J Mein Austin's MEDICINE OWL 8.10 Parker 4

Also ran:—Light Jester 9-4, Unitaire 8.11, Mandarin 8.3.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 60. Places Rs. 28 and Rs. 31.

Betting:—3 to 1 Shady Lake and Gainstown, 4 to 1 Medicine Owl, 5 to 1 Mandarin, 5 to 1 Snowdrift, 7 to 1 Light Jester, 12 to 1 Unitaire.

THE WOODLANDS PLATE. Division III.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr A Curlender's GOLDEN PROSPECT 9.0 Bond 1
Mr D Heckies' HUSHABYE 7-9 ed 7-10 Cooper 2
Zemindar of Nazergunj's DESPARADO 8.9 Edwards 3
Mr W S J Willson's JOANALEEN 8.9 Bona 4

Also ran:—Galby Law 8-13, Little Gem Rose 8-12, Sylpogism 8-11, Happy Jola 8.8, Century 8.8, Devil's Bridge 8.7, Driftwood 8-7, Lady Barbara 8-6, Galashiels 8-2, Hill Star 7-9, Sunday 7-9 (cd. 7-10), Golden Memory 7-9.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 155. Places Rs. 30, Rs. 19 and Rs. 17½.

Betting:—7 to 2 Hushabye, 4 to 1 Desparado, 6 to 1 Century and Joanaleen, 8 to 1 Galashiels, 10 to 1 Golden Prospect, 12 to 1 Hill Star and Lady Barbara, lower odds the rest.

THE GREAT EASTERN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Pannick's HUNTING MORN 9.5 Bond 1
Mr J C Galstaun's MADAME SEGUIN 8.5 Dobie 2
Messrs Cooke and M Maurers' ASKEW 8.4 Northmore 3
Mr S Eardley Wilmot's LENNY 7-4 cd 7-7 H Walker 4

Also ran:—Recalled 8.4.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 35½. Places Rs. 17 and Rs. 14.

Betting:—6 to 4 Madame Seguin and Askew, 3 to 1 Hunting Morn, 10 to 1 Recalled, 15 to 1 Lenny.

THE EDEN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr Rosee's BEALMAZOL 8.1 Bennett 1
Messrs Eddis and Rodrick's SPRING RUNNING 8.6, Hulme 2
Mr A L Curlender's OLIOID 8.7 Northmore 3
Mr T G Evers' LASS OLOMOND 8.10 Parker 4

Also ran:—Anzio 9.0, Right Royal 8.4, Mount Ararat 8.4, Man Hing 8.2, Johnnia Crapaud 8.1.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 91, Places Rs. 26, Rs. 19, and Rs. 18.

Betting:—3 to 1 Spring Running, 7 to 2 Right Royal, 4 to 1 Mount Ararat, 7 to 1 Olioid, 8 to 1 Anzio, Lass Olomond, Johnnia Crapaud and Bealmazol, 10 to 1 Man Hing.

THE AHRRINGTON HURDLE.—Distance about 2 miles.

Mr C N Doneti's RED CONNORS 14.0 Bloss 1
Capt M J Brett's KINTAIL 12-12 Edwards 2
Messrs Erskins and Evers' MORE SANITY 9-4 Seastream 3
Mr J C Galstaun's BILLIE SHARD 9.9 Nandlall 4

Also ran:—Treddle 9.3 cd 9.8.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 281. Places Rs. 15½ and Rs. 18.

Betting:—2 to 1 Red Connors and More Sanity, 5 to 2 Kintail, 15 to Treddle, 20 to 1 Billi Shard.

THE WOODLANDS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr U N Bose's DESERT STAR 8.13 Riley ... 1
Messrs Soutar and Simpson's FAIR DEAL 9.0 Hutchins 2
Mr A Curlender's THE LITTLE CORPORAL 8.7 Cooper 3
Capt C M Morris' GRAVE HEROD 8.0 Northmore 4

Also ran:—Miss Elegance 8.8, Harlian 8.7 Christian King 8.6, Mudeford Rex 8.4, Young Paddy 8.2, Impatient 8.2, Scindia 8.1.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 34. Places Rs. 17½, Rs. 20 and Rs. 10.

Betting:—5 to 2 Desert Star and Miss Elegance, 7 to 2 Grave Herod, 7 to 1 Fair Deal and Christian King, 12 to 1 Young Paddy and Impatient, 15 to 1 Scindia, 20 to 1 The Little Corporal, Harlian and Mudeford Rex.

THE WOODLANDS PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Wilton Bartlete's TIGER TIM 9.4 Hutchins and Mr. R Gujadhur's PASSENHAM 8.10 Smart (dead heat) 1
Mr S Margrett's WOORAKIAN 7-12 Northmore 3
Hajee Sir Ismail Sait's CYANIC 8.10 Hulme 4

Also ran:—Lusker 9.6, Stellite 9.3, Hakgalla 9.0, Mentality 8.10, Love Gift 8.2, Mortenwing 8.0, Cymri 7-12, Queen's Bounty 7.10 cd 7-11.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 20 and Rs. 73. Places Rs. 183 and Rs. 32½, and Rs. 14½.

Betting:—2 to 1 Woorakian, 5 to 2 Tiger Tim, 6 to 1 Martin Wing, 8 to 1 Cyanic, Love Gift, 10 to 1 Lusker and Crimson Sun, 12 to 1 Passenham Esquisald and Feladeen, longer odds the rest.—A. P.

A FURTHER REVIEW OF RESULTS BY
RACING NUMEROLOGY

Look at the One or Two Sure Chances in the following Races, and the nice Dividends obtained in Bombay Races, Fifth Day, 20/2/26:—

Race I. Hishan (W) 81/-, 28/- and Kadir Hejaz (P) III. Lady Theo (P) 21/- V. Governor (W) 20/-, 16/-, and Mayinh (P) 50/8, VI. Capua Pie Bkt. (W) 100/8 and Rabalto (P) 25/8, VII. Flaming Orb (W) 21/8, 20/8 and Affable (P) 27/8, VIII. Zulu (W) 84/-, 30 and Kowkab (P) 35/-.

Practically similar Results can be obtained every time by the help of the above Book.

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POST BOX 27, MADRAS.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Feb. 27.

A further drop of 17 to 18 points in old crop and 18 to 19 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market eased on general and March liquidation and lack of buying power. Liverpool has been reported 16 to 12 points down.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 26th inst. (5-30 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Decline due to March liquidation and lack of offtake. Market has poor tone."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. agents Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from their Liverpool firm:—

"General liquidation. Looks like lower."

The recent continued decline in the American markets is rather puzzling, but we attribute this to the liquidation of the March Contract and absence of trade demand.

Compared with the weakness displayed by the American markets, our prices have kept fairly steady owing to the scarcity of tenderable cotton. The ready market, on the other hand, is very depressed and buyers are adopting a waiting attitude in the hope of being lower bass later

being able to fulfil their requirements at a Owing to a further decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning Rs. 3 lower with Broach April/May at Rs. 356 1/2 and eased to Rs. 355 1/2 on Exporters and Commission Houses selling. On Shroffs buying the market improved to Rs. 357 and closed at 3 p.m. at Rs. 356 1/4. July/August opened at Rs. 354 and fluctuating within a rupee closed at Rs. 353 1/2 at 3 p.m. Japanese and Commission Houses were moderate sellers.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 330 and closed at Rs. 329 1/2. Shroffs were sellers whilst Commission Houses were buyers. Oomra May opened at Rs. 327 1/2 and declining to Rs. 326 1/2 closed at Rs. 326 1/2. Fully Good Bengal March and May were quoted Rs. 268 1/2 and Rs. 272 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday and the demand was limited to nice red-leafy cotton. About 2,500 bales are reported to have been sold.

The Sewri market is closed to-day for ready and forward on account of "Holi" holiday.

COTTON.

MARWARI BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS—6 P.M.

	Bombay, Feb. 27.
Fully Good Broach April/May	356½
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	353½
Fully Good Bengal March	268½
Fully Good Bengal May	272
Fine Oomra March	329½
Fine Oomra May	326½

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 26th Feb. 1926.

Cotton	21,113 Bales.
Wheat	2,563 Cwts.
Linseed	3,320. ,,
Rape, etc.,	831 ,,
Gingellyseed	1045 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	111116 ,,
Castorseed	10270 ,,
Rice	140560 ,,
Myrabollams	4329 ,,
Cottonseed	7971 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	1,673 ,,
Juwar	1,070 ,,
Masur	Nil.
Barley	225 ,,
Bajri	3,186 ,,
Coal	1,165 Tons.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

	February 27. Ready. New. March.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	305 .....
Bengal Fine M. G.	295 .....
Bengal F.G. M.G	285 .....
Sindh Punjab Fine M.G.	292 .....
Singh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	280 .....
Punjab Americans M. G	390/400 .....
Wardha-Hingt Fine M. G	350/70 .....
Nagpur Fine M.G.	350/70 .....
Yeotmal Fine M. G.	325/60 .....
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	335/6/ .....
Arvi Line M. G.	335/60 .....
Amraoti Fine M. G.	315/50 .....
Khamgaon-Akola Fin M.G.	310/40 .....
Mulkapur Fin M.G.	300/20 .....
Khandesh Fin M.G.	300/20 .....
Khandesh F.G. M.G.	....
Broach Fine M.G.	380/82 .....
Broach Fully Good M.G	372 .....
Muthia Fine M.G.	285/90 .....
Muthia F.G. M.G	275 .....
Dharwar S.G.	....
Coompta M. G.	330/50 .....
Westerns M. G.	290/310 .....
Westerns H.G.	....
Mirai M.G.	340 .....
Cambodia M.G.	....

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Quotations:—
Soda Caustic American Rs. 18/8/0.
Soda Sulphide German Rs. 10/4/0.
Soda Hydrosulphide Rs. 0/11/3.
Soda Bichromate Rs. 28.
Salt Aniline Rs. 0/9/0.
Salt Antimony Rs. 0/8/6.
Salt Epsom Rs. 3/12/0.
Salt Glauber Rs. 4/2/0.
Potash Chlorate Rs. 0/3/9.
Potash Bichromate Rs. 32.
Chloride Magnesium Rs. 5/4/0.
Chloride Zinc Rs. 18/4/0.
Acid Acetic Rs. 0/7/3.
Acid Oxalic Rs. 27.
Sago Flour Rs. 13.
Farina Rs. 13/8/0.
Dextrine Rs. 18.
Copper Sulphate Rs. 22.
Alumina Sulphate Rs. 6/8/0.
Litharge Rs. 40.
Alum of Chrome Rs. 16.
Sugar lead Brown Rs. 37/8/0.
Sugar lead White Rs. 42.
Bleaching Powder Rs. 12.

Farina and Sago saw quite appreciable demand, but the price of the former ruled very easy owing to large arrivals in port. Dextrine is steady. Sodium sulphide and Caustic soda are comparatively scarce. Brown and White Sugar Lead in view of scarcity of stocks kept firm and are quoted at Rs. 38 and Rs 42 respectively. Chrome Alum and other sundry Chemicals are quiet with little spot demand.

BARLEY.

London, Feb. 27.

Karachi Barley not quoted.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	963	2,57,668	1,86,893
Central India ..	685	2,83,246	1,82,147
Barsi and Nagar ..	2,000	1,55 233	1,34,727
Hyderabad-Gaorani	504	56,398	68,893
Berar	3,290	3,55 975	3,93,180
Central Provinces ..	2.318	1,82,549	1,96,617
Total Oomras ..	9,761	12,91,069	11,62,457
Dholera	929	1,42,597	82,251
N.W. Provinces ..	94	1,23,549	1.20,551
Rajputana	995	71.306	35,526
Sind-Punjab ..	823	1 84,026	2,79.707
Broach	6,794	1.68.901	24,837
Coompta & Dharwar	78	15,821	16,007
Westerns-Northerns	203	10,049	17,285
Coconada		1,471	918
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		6,513	8,233
Persian		2,167	1.167
American		200	9,048
Egyptian and African	1.436	34,556	24,878
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		439	3,485
Total ..	21,113	20,52,165	17,86,35 0

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday,	1st Sept. to 25th Feb. This year	Last year
Europe	3,491	2,86,221	2,52,900
Japan & China ..	11,800	9,52,603	8,50,373
Coast Ports		13,862	8,402
Up country by Rail. ..		48,273	8,060
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		1,05,983	99,259
Total	15,291	14,07,042	12,18,994

COTTON.

Liverpool. Feb. 27.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 600 bales.
Total Day's Imports 50 bales.
Mid. Americans Spot—
Universal Standard 10.15 quiet.
Egyptian F.G.F Sakellaridis 16.95.

Liverpool, February 27.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

March	9.58—.07
May	9.55—.04
July	9.46—.03
October	9.20—.03

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. Feb. 27.

Scinde, "Good"	6.60
Scinde, Fuly Good	7.00
Scinde Fine	7.40
Bengal Good	6.70
Bengal Fully Good	7.10
Bengal Fine	7.50
Oomra, Good	7.40
Oomra Fully Good	7.80
Oomra, Fine	8.20
Broach Good	7.90
Broach Fully Good	MS.80
Broach Fine	8.70

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool. Feb. 27.

Future Delivery prices:—

March	9.62—.03
May	9.56—.03
July	9.47—.02
October	9.21—.02
January	9.15 unchgd.
February	9.13 unchgd.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool. Feb. 27.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

March	9.58—.07
April	9.53—.05
May	9.55—.04
July	9.45—.03
July	9.45—.03
August	9.36—.03
September	9.26—.04
October	9.20—.03
November	9.12—.03
December	9.12—.03
January	9.13—.02
February	9.11—.02
March	9.10—

Barely steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool. Feb. 27.

March	16.00—.20
April	15.90—.15
May	15.80—.13
June	17.75—.13
July	15.68—.12
August	15,70—.12
September	15,75—.10
October	15.80—.10
December	15.80—.10
January	15.75—.10

EGYPTIANS.

March	16.00—.20
May	15.80—.13
November	15.80—.10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Nw York Feb. 27.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 23,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 11,000.
Day's Exports to Continent 7,000.
Futures at New York:—

March	19.25—.15
May	18.69—.14
July	18.00—.26
October	17.50—.17
Spot Cotton at New York	19.75—.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.65—.18

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Feb. 27.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 3/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/8.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 13/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 970.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1040.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 1025.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 125.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 121.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158½.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 201.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 272½.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86 1/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 131.55.
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.25.
London—Brussels Frcs. 102.00.
London—Rome Liras 121.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

London, February 27.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 7/32.
Bar Gold £4/4/11 1/2.
Bar Silver (Spot 30 9/16 steady.

London, Feb. 27.

Warsaw 3,800
Rentes 3 per cent 48 3/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 30 9/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 9/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Business very limited closed steady.
Interest 7 days market loans 4.
Interest day to day loans 4.
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 3/12/26.

BULLION

Bombay Feb. 27.

Sovereigns Ready 13/5/0.
Sovereigns Forward 13/5/3.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/8/0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/4/9.
Bar gold forward. Rs. 21/4/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/4/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 68/11/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/11/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68/12/0.

London Feb. 26.

Bar gold ready, s. 84/11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 30/9.
Silver forward d. 30/9.

TONE OF SILVER—
China sold heavily. Closed with sellers at the rate. Buyers scarce. Market looks weak, but we do not expect any decided fall.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay Feb. 27.

3 Months 4 1/8 per cent.
6 Months 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
Money 1 Month 5 1/4 per cent.
Money 3 Months 5 1/4 per cent.
Money 6 Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money market:—Firm.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Belgium	106.98
Athens	341.50

Cuban Sugar 11/3 February March sellers.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Feb. 27.

Funding Loan 4 p. c. 1960/90	87 3/4	unchgd.
War Loan 5 p.c 1929/47	101 7/16	,,
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47	101 1/13	,,
Conversion Loan	£74 3/4	,,
Indian Loan 5½ p.c.	102½	,,
Indian Loan 7 p.c.	£104½	,,
Consols 2½ p. c.	55 3/8	,,
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	55½	,,
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan	86 3/4	,,
Govt. Securities 3 p.c.	58 3/4	,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 70/14.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 88/6.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 97/2
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/14.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55 Rs. 100/15
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926, Rs. 100/6.
6 per cent Bond (Tax Free) due 1927. Rs. 101/7.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931. Rs 104/14.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) du 1932 Rs. 105/6.
6½ per cent Bombay Developmnt Loan (Tax Free) due 1935, Rs. 109.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1945 Rs. 102/14.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974. Rs. 76.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/12.
Tone of market:—Quiet.

SHARES.

London, Feb. 27.

Hongkong Bank	£1284
Chartered Bank	£21
National Bank	£47½
P. and O. Bank	£9 3/8
Eastern Bank	5 15/16.

Freight Coal to Cardiff to Bombay 15/6.

Futures at New Orlean March 18.50—.17
Futures at New Orleans October 16.87—.19
Fair Ric Coffee (No. 7 quality) 18 7/8
Demand Bills 18562.
Silver Commercial Bars 66 1/4.

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Feb. 27.

Futures at New York—

March	19.25—.15
May	18.69—.14
July	18.08—.18
October	17.50—.17

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay Feb. 27.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	56 0 0
Brass, English	1	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¼	56 0 0
Brass, English	1½	56 0 0
Brass, English	1 3/4	56 0 0
Brass, English	2	56 0 0
Brass, German	3/4 to 2	54 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay Feb. 27.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper French	3/4 to 2	59 8 0
Do. German	3/4	57 12 0
Do.	1	57 12 0
Do.	1¼	57 12 0
Do. American	1½	61 0 0
Do.	1 3/4	61 0 0
Do.	2	61 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		60 0 0
Panchteka joint		25 8 0
Copper. English Bars		59 8 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		73 0 0
Lead, Country		24 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1		51 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1 3/4 to 2		51 8 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1 3/4 to 2		60 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1¼		60 0 0
English Copper 3/4 to 2		59 0 0

BOMBAY-JAPAN YARN MARKET.

Daily Quotations

Bombay. Fb. 27.

Shapurji	No. 6½	0 8 6
Finix	No. 6½	0 8 9
Kilachand	No. 8½	0 9 0
David	No. 10½	0 10 3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 10 0
Tricumdas	No. 10¼	0 10 6
Currimbhoy	No. 12¼	0 10 6
Tricumdas	No. 12¼	0 10 9
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 10 6
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 11 6
Japan	No. 20	0 14 6
Japan	No.	1 2 3
Japan	No. 40	1 4 0
Japan	No. 42½	1 7 0

METALS.

London, Feb. 27.

English best Selected Copper £62½.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £59 3/16
Copper Braziers £75 3/4.
Yellow Metal 70.
Hard Spelter 32.
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/8.

GOLD.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Ready:—21/4/6.
Vaida Fagan.—Opening 21/4/6. At 6 p.m 21/4/6
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 21/4/9. At 6 p.m. 21/4/9.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Chitar:—0/1/9.
Vaida Chitar:—0/3/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Ready:—68/12.
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 68/12. Highest 68/11 At 6 p.m. 68/11.
Vaida Chitar:Opening 68/13. Highest 68/11. At 6 p.m. 68/11.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitar:—0/13/0.

MILL STORES.

Bombay. Feb. 26.

Quotations are:—
Healds Cotton Rs. 1/1/0.
Healds Elastic Rs. 20/8/0.
Reeds Rs. 0/2/5.
Roller Cloth 16 oz. Rs. 8/2/0
Roller Cloth 18 oz. Rs. 9/4/0.
Sizing flannel 72 in. Rs. 4/6/0.
Bandings-rim scroll Rs. 1/5/0.
Bandings-tubular Rs. 1/12/0.
Bandings-spindle Rs. 1/5/0.
Bobbins-Slubbing Rs. 24.
Bobbins-Rovings Rs. 17.
Bobbins-Ring twist 5" Rs. 5//0.
Bobbins-conical 5" Rs. 5/14/0.
Bobbins-weft 5 3/8" Rs. 5/8/0.
Rope Lambeth Rs. 1/13/0.
Market ruled steady. Japanese Bobbins are quiet. Rovings and Slubbings have had small inquiry. Bandings and Ropes are steady. Spot inquiry is limited. Reeds have become scarce and very firm. 28 counts saw good demand.

DYE STUFFS.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Alizarine 20 per cent Cow Rs. 68.
Alizarine 20 per cent Lunger Rs. 68.
Alizarine 20 per cent I. P Rs. 67.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Big Pac Rs 60.
Napthol A S. Rs. 6.
Napthol A. S B S Rs. 7.
Scarlet Rs. 2/8/0.
Indenthrine Blue Rs 3/10/0.
Indenthrine Violet Rs. 5/12/0.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 5/4/0.
Indigo Rs. 2/2/0.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 1/5/0.
Hemetine Crystals Rs. 0/12/0.
Crysophimine Rs. 4/6/0.
Suluhur Black Rs. 0/12/0.
Tone and remarks:—
Prices are steady with limited business passing. Alizarines small packing meet with good business. Benzo Purpurine and Delta Purpurine are quiet. Magenta Crystals and Indenthinre Piolet passed in small lots. Nigrosene Crystals and Hemetine Crystals are changing hands in small lots. Miscelleneous section is quiet.

WHEAT.

London, Feb. 27.

Barletta Russo—61 1/2 lbs. 51/3 S/M. seller.
Barletta Russo—61 1/2 lbs 51/) F/M sellers.
Tone:—Easier.
Wheat Afloat U. K. 2,270,000 quarter.
Wheat Afloat to M. K. 2,270,000 quarter.

SEED.

London, Feb. 27.

Linseed Argentine. Quiet.
£14 5/8 F.M. sellers. 14 3/4 A/M. sellers 14 3/4 M/J. paid.
Cotton seed £7 9/16 F/M sellers easier.
Castorseed £17 7/8 F/M firm.
Linseed Bombay £17 7/8 F/M. nominal.
Rapeseed Toria £20 1/8 F M sellers.
Rapeseed Toria £2/ 1/8 F/M sellers.
Yellow Guzerat not quoted.
Brown Cawnpore £19 A/M sellers
Yellow Cawnpore 20 7/8 A/M sellers.
Barely steady.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 27.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 15/4½ July Sept. sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 15/6 Oct/Dec. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay 15/7 July/Sept. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F Karachi 15/7 3/4 July/Sept. seller.

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 27.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 25 April/May nominal.
Plantation First Latex Crepe ,Spot 25 1/2 buyers 26 sellers
Tone:—Firmer only small business.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REPORT

26th Feb.

MONEY.

Trade demands for financing movements of cotton, grain and rice continue to absorb funds, and the money market has displayed a distinctly steadier tone, with call money quoted at 5 1/2. Fixed deposit rates, however, have not been affected by this firmness, and Banks are offering 5 1-2 for funds for two to three months, 5 per cent. for six months and 4 1-2 per cent. to 5 per cent. for twelve months. While the financing of the cotton crop is well along, the requirements of the market for moving grain and rice have just about commenced, and there is no immediate prospect of the situation becoming easier.

Although a fair amount of business has been passing in the giltedged securities market, heavy selling by speculators has brought about an easier tendency, with practically all the securities showing declines during the week. This selling movement is to some extent the result of the existing tightness in the money market and of the expectation that the new Budget to be announced on March 1st will provide for issuing a large Rupee Loan in the near future. For this, as well as other reasons, the announcement of next year's Budget is being awaited with considerable interest by the Commercial community. 3 1-2 per cent. Paper declined from Rs. 71-3 to Rs. 70-14 and 1945-55 Loans from Rs. 101-2 to Rs. 100-15. 1935 Bonds are placed at Rs. 97-4. 5 1/2 per cent. Bonds 1928 receded by about two annas to Rs. 105-7. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1926 and 1927 are quoted at Rs. 100-6 and Rs. 101-7, 1930 at Rs. 104-6 and 1932 at Rs. 105-6. 6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan is steady at Rs. 109.

On Monday, February 22nd, after His Excellency the Governor of Bombay had delivered his i naugural speech reviewing the progress of the administration during the past year, the Bombay Budget estimate for the year 1926-27 were presented to the Legislative Council by the Hon. Finance Member. The figures presented estimate revenue receipts for the year of Rs. 14,61 lacs, including non-recurring receipts of Rs. 10 lacs and provide for expenditures of Rs. 15-21 lacs, leaving a deficit in the accounts of Rs. 60 lacs. To meet a portion of this deficit new measures of taxation are proposed, including the reimposition of the Stamp Act, re-introduction of the revised rates under the Court Fees Act, and the imposition of increased taxation on the transfer of property in Bombay City. The balance of the shortage is to be met from current balances.

EXCHANGE.

Business in sterling exchange has been on a rather small scale during the past week, and the rate for ready T.T. has been quoted mostly at 1s. 6-1/8d, but with some business passing at 5/32d. This firmness is largely due to restricted demand for bullion T.T. and the firmness of the money market has also been a considerable factor in influencing the exchange quotation. Some bills have been showing, both in Bombay and Calcutta, but not on any large scale. In the forward market March-April is quoted at 1s. 6-3/32d, May to October at 1s. 6-1/16d, November 1s. 6-1/8d. and December at 1s. 6-1/8d. The firmness in yen, which was the feature of the exchange market last week, has been replaced by weakness during the current period, and the quotation has dropped back to 123 1/2, only one point above the figure of 122 1/2 at which it stood before the rise.

The dollar-sterling quotation has declined also during the week, from dol. 4.86-3/8 to dol. 4.86. French francs depreciated further, and touched the low point of 137, but later recovered and closes at 134. Both the Belgian franc and the Italian lira remained unchanged at quotations of 107 and 121 respectively.

India's Overseas trade for January 1926, according to figures recently published continues to show a large visible balance of trade in favour of this country. Total imports of private merchandise during the month amounted to Rs. 22.50 crores, total merchandise exports were Rs. 35.26 crores and the net imports of treasure aggregated Rs. 4.05 crores. Accordingly, the total visible balance of trade, merchandise and treasure, in favour of India amounts to Rs. 893 lacs. The balance of remittance of unds adverse to India is shown as Rs 796 lacs, leaving a net visible balance of Rs. 97 lacs.

GOLD.

Although only slight variations in the price have been recorded, the gold market has displayed a steadier tone during the week. However, the sentiment expressed last week that there might be a shortage for the March settlement has now altered in view of fairly heavy arrivals expected before the settlement, and the premium on ready over forward has decreased. The daily off-take is somewhat smaller, the impending Holi holidays having cut down the demand to about 25000 tolas, nad there are still adequate stocks on hand of about 1 1/2 lacs tolas. London gold price declined during the week to 84s.10. but reacted and closed at 84.11 1-2d. With heavy arrivals expected from Australia, tthe price of ready sovereigns also declined from Rs. 13/7/6 to Rs. 13/5/0, but the forward quotation is unchanged at Rs. 13/5/6. The highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21/6/0 and Rs. 21/4/9 for ready and 1st March settlement and Rs. 21/5/3 and Rs. 21/4/6 for 29th March settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £ 64,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £ 439,000. The total import during the week amounted to Rs. 108,88,464 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be £ 335,000.

SILVER.

At the lower levels reached as a result of the decline last week, the silver market continues steady fluctuating with in narrow limits between Rs. 69 and Rs. 69-6. Fairly heavy arrivals for the March settlement are expected, and bulls having unloaded their holdings for March, the premium over April has disappeared. It is expected, therefore, that near deliveries may be quoted even lower than April. The market is still influenced by Shanghai, where the rate for T. T. on London declined from 3s. 0 1/2d to 3s. but remains steady at about 3s.0-5/16d, but the principal factor influencing the current situation has been the decline in the yen quotation, probably due to the announcement by the Japansese Finance Minister that Government does not intend to lift the embargo on the export of gold until the yen reaches par through natural and healthy causes. The daily offtake has decreased to about 280 bars, and after allowing for the importation of 1723 bars during the week the stock is estimated at about 2700 bars. The highest and lowest rates in London during the week were 30 3/4d and 30-5/8d for both ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 69-6 and Rs. 69 for ready, Rs. 69-5 and Rs. 69 for 4th March settlement and Rs. 69-3 and Rs. 68-11 for 3rd April settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £20,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is expected to be £311,000. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 1723 bars and Rs. 305,950 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be £31,000.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open throughout the week. Cotton mill shares, chiefly on account of bear covering for the settlement, showed a general improvement of Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 in big shares and Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 in the smaller scrips. The undertone is considered healthy in view of the improved enquiry for cloth and yarn both locally and from upcountry centres. Following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeings improved from Rs. 913/2 to Rs. 946/4, highest quotation Rs. 957/8; Century Rs. 431/4—430—441/4—433/12; Central India Rs. 496/4—495—503/12—497/8; Crescent rose from Rs. 205 to Rs. 216/4; Fazulbhoy Rs. 881/4—915—906/4; Madhowji Rs. 112/8—116/4—115; New Great Rs. 345—366/4—360; Pearls Rs. 516/4—551/4—545; Simplex Rs. 146/4—153/12—151/4 and Swadeshi Rs. 497/8—508/12—502/8.

The miscellaneous section also shows some improvement in prices. Andhra Valleys went up from Rs. 550 to Rs. 560, and Tata Hydros from Rs. 911/4 to Rs. 926/4, but Alcocks dropped from Rs. 172/8 to Rs. 158/1; and Tata Iron Ordys from Rs. 16 to Rs. 15/10. Cement shares show some advances with Katni Ordys closing at Rs. 63/1; and Defds. at Rs. 180, while Bundi cement lost as. 4 and closed at Rs. 10/12. Mining shares declined slightly but railway shares remained steady, with the exception of Ahmd. Prantij, which dropped from Rs. 860 to Rs. 820xd. Amritsar Patti stands at Rs. 143 Central Provinces at Rs. 111/8, and Tapti Valley at Rs. 647/8.

Among Banks, Imperial Bank shares improved slightly from Rs. 1487/8 to Rs. 1490, while Contributories lost some ground from Rs. 387/8 to Rs. 385. Bank of India shares also declined by as. 8 to Rs. 72 and Central Bank quotations dropped from Rs. 23/14 to Rs. 22/4 when they went ex-dividend.

CHARTERED BANK SWINDLED

A BOGUS CHEQUE OF RS. 1',000?

RANGOON, Feb 27.

An unknown Burman is reported to have swindled the Chartered Bank to the extent of Rs. 10,000. The man is allege to have presented a cheque for that amount with a forged signature of the manager, Messrs. Whiteway Laidlaw and Co. The Bank believing the cheque to be genuine, paid the amount to the presentee. Later the Bank found out that the signature on the cheque was a forged one and that Messrs Whiteways never drew that cheque.—F. P. I.

IRISH BANKING COMMISSION.

The Irish Free State Minister for Finance recently announced in the Dail the appointment of a Banking Commission with Prof. Henry Parker Willis of the Columbia University, U. S. A., as Chairman.

The terms of reference are as follows:—

To consider and report to the Minister of Finance what changes, if any, in the law relative to banking and note issue are necessary or desirable, regard being had to the altered circumstances arising out of the establishment of the Irish Free State.

PLEA FOR COMPULSION.

FIGHTING ILLITERACY IN ASSAM

SHILLONG. Feb. 26.

The Assam Legislative Council to-day adopted a resolution moved by Mr Kuladhar Chaliha (Swarajist) for an annual grant of an additional sum of five lakhs of rupees for primary education. The mover stated that this amount was essentially necessary in order to remedy the appalling state of illiteracy in the Province. Officials found difficulty in introducing new schemes, new agricultural improvements, co-operative measures, and the like because they said that the people were ignorant, but when they the representatives of the people came to this Council they found that Government themselves were the first to oppose them.

The Hon'ble Mr. Seadullah, Minister of Education, said that Government had already spent about one crore of rupees for primary education from 1911 to 1921, but the result had been very disappointing. The aims of the Government were the same. They wanted to break down the wall of illiteracy. The only remedy they could prescribe for this was that of compulsion. —A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Aga Khan's Hockey Tournament: B. B. and C. I. (Loco) v. Mahar Young Men. 4-30 p.m. B. B. R. A. v. "Times of India" 5.30 p.m. Gymkhana ground.

Bombay Legislative Council meet at the Town Hall, 2 p.m.

University Senate Meeting, 5-45 p.m.

Opening of Central Bank's Safe Deposit Vault by the Governor, Esplanade Road, 5.30 p.m.

Prof. Jackson's lecture on "Zoroaster's Message," Cama Institute, Hornby Road, 5-45 p.m. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy presiding.

TUESDAY 2nd March.

Prof. Jackson's lecture on Persia's poetry. Cama Institute, Hornby Road, 5-45 p.m., Mr. S. E. Warden, presiding.

Public lecture by Dr. A. Abdul Reheman on "One Country, One Thought, One Mind" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) Mr. B. G. Horniman presiding.

Chanda Ramji Girl School, prize distribution C. Jehangir Hall. Mayo Road, 5-45 p.m. Lady Wilson to give away prizes.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd March.

Public lecture by Miss M. Catherine Davis of the League of Mercy on "The Need of Social Purity Work in Bombay" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas presiding.

THURSDAY, 4th March.

Governor's informal visit to Beggars' Relief Camp Rowli Hill, Sion Fort. 5-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail steamer "Mooltan" arrived London on Friday the 26th instant.

READING ROOM AT MATUNGA.

The South Indian Association, Matunga has opened a Reading Room at No. 1 Nanji Ladha Building, Matunga (G.I.P.) It is open both morning and evening.

BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDEN.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Regt. will play the following programme of music at the Sir Phirozshah Mehta Gardens to-day (Monday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.):—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held on the rooms of the Association to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic public lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. M. H. Shaha on "Children Welfare" to-day (Monday) at Santa Cruz, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art will deliver a public lecture on "Mural Painting" to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6.15 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

ALL-INDIA SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of all the members of the All-India Spinners' Association "Bombay Province" will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House to form the Advisory Committee of this Province.

CHANDA RAMJI GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The prize distribution of the Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls' High School will come off to-morrow (Tuesday) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 5.45 p.m., when Lady Wilson will give away the prizes.

CENTRAL BANK SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

The opening ceremony of the Safe Deposit Vault of the Central Bank of India, Ltd. will be performed by the Governor to-day (Monday) at 5.30 p.m., at the Bank's buildings at Esplanade Road, Fort.

LATE SIR MAHOMEDBHOY HAJIBHOY.

At a special meeting of The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Muslim Students Union was held on Saturday afternoon, and it was resolved that:—"This union places on record held on Saturday afternoon, a resolution was passed recording the deep sense of sorrow at the sudden and untimely death of Sir Mohammedbhoy Hajibhoy, a generous and untiring worker for the cause of humanity and specially for the Muslim Community and sympathising with Mr. Bandealibhoy Hajibhoy and his family.

WOMEN'S SEWING & CUTTING CLASSES.

Under the auspices of the Vaishya Literary and Social Club, a meeting of ladies was held in the Club Rooms the other day, to discuss the necessity and utility of the Sewing and Cutting classes for women proposed to be shortly opened by the Club.

Mrs. Yashodabai Korgaokar was formally voted to the Chair and Miss Sushilabai Korgaokar impressed upon the audience, the desirability of holding classes for women in sewing, cutting as well as Home-nursing and Children welfare.

Mrs. Parvatibai Kudtarkar spoke on the necessity of the classes in sewing and cutting, specially from an economical point of view and announced that the class in sewing and cutting, for women, will begin its work from 6th March. Miss Vatsalabai Karande spoke on the 'rights of women' and advised them to stand upon their own legs, if need be.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

At the annual general meeting of the S. V. S. Mandali held at the Hirabagh, the 23rd annual report and the statement of accounts were passed. The report stated that there were 3 new Fellows, 12 Life members and 70 ordinary members during the report year (1924-5), the total number being 14 Patrons, 4 Fellows, 202 Life-members and 1,645 ordinary members. The collection of refund from past students amounted to Rs. 2,101-12-0. The Widows' Education Fund is also increasing gradually. Five students have completed their courses of instruction and 64 are continuing their education with the help given by the Mandali. Scholarships of Rs. 8,409 have been given, out of which Rs. 1,323 are given from the Widows' Education Fund. The finances of the Mandali are, however, far from satisfactory. Subscriptions due from members are in arrears to the extent of Rs. 9,538-13-0, and numbers of applications have had to be rejected for want of funds. A resolution recommending the refund to be made legal was moved, but was eventually withdrawn after discussion.

HIGH-HANDEDNESS IN CRAWFORD MARKET.

STALL-KEEPERS' GOODS THROWN OUT OF THEIR SHOPS.

For some time past there has been some trouble brewing in the Crawford Market over the proprietorship of the different stalls. The Municipal Commissioner has issued notices against different owners challenging their rights of conducting the stalls. The owners before they were given any chance of proving their claim found suddenly on Saturday last their goods thrown out of their shops by the authorities. A hue and cry was raised and immediately the President of the Association, Mr. Ginvala, as well as the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Jhabvala, went up to the scene.

Both these gentlemen, together with several members of the Association, went round the whole Market and pacified the distressed stall-holders. When an enquiry was made as to why the goods were thrown out and whether Mr. Flanders, the Market Superintendent, was in, it was found that Mr. Flanders was on the race-course while his subordinates did all the damage. The President and Secretary both took down the names and numbers of the afflicted parties and it is possible that an adjournment of the Corporation will be moved to discuss the whole position arising out of the above vandalism of petty officials.

Mr. Jhabvala had already sent notices to the Corporation, the Commissioner and the Market Superintendent to stay any process that may be issued against the affected parties, but it appears the authorities are unbending and the Corporation have not carefully considered the position owing to the absence of leading Nationalists like Mr. V. J. Patel and Mr. J. M. Mehta who last year fought the stall-keepers' battles courageously in connection with rents.

BROKERS' GRIEVANCES.

A public meeting was held in the compound of Mahbub Building near Crawford Market to protest against the exorbitant license fee levied from the fruit and vegetable brokers of the said market, Mr. A. N. Surve, presiding.

Several speakers addressed the meeting on the inordinate and unparalleled increase in the license fee of the brokers from one rupee to fifty rupees at a single stroke. Similarly the practice of selling the right of "Kata" or the scales at the market by auction and realising thereby a revenue of over forty thousands per year has resulted in making the necessaries of life jump up in price, and has thereby contributed to make living verydear in these days of depression and unemployment. It was the prime duty of any civilised Municipality to see that the articles of consumption were sold at cheap rates, but unfortunately the Bombay Municipality was not only neglecting its duty in this matter, but on the contrary was making them very dear with a desire to enrich its coffers by a few thousands. A raising revenue in that manner the municipal executive had been unmindful of the aspect of artificial inflation of prices which their actions brought about.

Resolutions recording the injustice done to the brokers and the desirability of revising the rate of increase of increased license fee and pending such revision, the suspension of the recovery of the same, were passed.

A representative committee was appointed, with authority, to take such measures as may be necessary.

BRAVERY OF A PARDESHI.

STOPS RUNNING TRAIN AT LIFE'S RISK,

The dead body of a Hindu painter was prevented by being cut into pieces by the brave act of a Pardeshi milkman, by standing in front of a running train. The train stopped and the body was picked up and taken to a place of safety.

On Saturday Shaligram Rameshwar, saw a dead body on the railway track while he was on the Kurla platform. But before he could inform the police he saw a running train and immediately stood in front of it and by signals managed to stop the train. The body was later identified as that of Padmnabh Gangaji Powar, a painter, in the G. I. P. Workshop. He seems to be crossing the lines to go to Chembur when he was accidently killed by a train.

ALL OVER A FEW ANNAS.

FATAL ASSAULT ON BOY

Lakhtai Yar Mahomed (10), a Pathan teashop boy died in the J. J. Hospital on Saturday as a result of injuries received through a push given by a Christian 'bidi' maker.

From the evidence recorded by the City Coroner on Sunday it appears that the boy took three cups of tea to a 'bidi' shop at Grant Road. The boy was asked to come for the money a little later on. But the teashop keeper, sent the boy again to fetch the money forthwith. When he went to the 'bidi' shop for money, itwas alleged a Christian, Joseph Baretto by name gave the boy a push and the latter fell from the verandah of the shop, on to the pavement. While lying on the pavement the boy was further alleged to have been kicked by Baretto.

At an inquest held over his body on Sunday a verdict of death due to concussion of brain and the fracture of the base of the skull due to a fall caused by an assault committed by Baretto in a rash and negligent manner was recorded.

PROF. JACKSON'S LECTURES

Prof. A. V. W. Jackson of the Columbia University, of New York, will deliver a series of three lectures at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute at 5-45 p.m. on each of the following days, as noted below:—

To-day (Monday):—On "Zoroaster and his Message," presided over by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

To-morrow (Tuesday):—On "The Poetry of Persia from Zoroaster's Time to Firdausi," presided over by Mr. Sorabji Edalji Warden.

Wednesday (3rd March):—On "The Track of Alexander the Great, presided over by Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit.

TOOKARAM ANNIVERSARY DAY.

Shree Tookaram Maharaj Anniversary Day will be celebrated to-day (Monday) at 10 a.m., at Worli, when Rev. Bhiwa Posha Gondhli Nakhwa will preach morning prayers.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

UNSUCCESSFUL CLAIM FOR DAMAGES

The Hon. Mr. Justice Mudgaoker at the High Court disposed of the suit filed by R. M. Bhatt against the G. I. P. Railway Co. claiming damages for alleged breach of contract.

The plaintiff's case was that in answer to an advertisement by the defendent Railway Co. he had submitted a tender for the supply of linseed oil in February 1920, which was accepted by the Company and a contract was entered into between them in September, 1920. Accordingly, the defendants placed an order with the plaintiff for Rs. 25,000 gallons of linseed oil, which the latter duly executed. But in February and March, 1921, the Company purchased oil from another firm Messrs. Volkart Bros. That, according to the plaintiff, was a breach of the contract, and he claimed that as an implied term of the agreement, the defendants were debarred from purchasing linseed oil from any other firm, but himself during the year of the contract. The plaintiff, relying on Clauses 11 and 12 of the agreement, maintained that inasmuch as he was bound to supply the Company with oil even exceeding 25,000 gallons, the Company in turn should be held to be impliedly bound to order any quantity exceeding that from him alone and none other.

NOT A CONTRACT.

The defendants contended that the agreement was not a contract, and that they had nowhere bound themselves not to deal with any person other than the plaintiff, and that there were certain explicit terms which were opposed to such a construction as the plaintiff claimed. For instance, a clause in the tender itself stated that the quantities shown in the schedule were approximate only, and that the Company would take only such articles and such quantities as they might require.

In the course of the judgment his Lordship observed that the fallacy of the plaintiff's argument was in asking the Court to infer that because the agreement was unilateral in one sense, a second term to make it bilateral should also be read into it. Reading the agreement as a whole, it was clear that the parties intended that the plaintiff should supply the Company with 25,000 gallons or more at a certain rate. It was not clear that the Company were bound even to take that amount, and it was certain in any case that having taken the amount the agreement did not prevent the Company in case the market was falling, for instance, to order a larger stock at a lower rate from another dealer. The Company neither explicitly nor impliedly bound themselves to deal exclusively with the plaintiff.

His Lordship accordingly dismissed the plaintiff's suit with cost.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

CASE AGAINST DIRECTORS.

In the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. R. Venkatram presented a complaint against the Indian Newspaper Company Ltd., by its Managing Director Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla and Mr. Sorabji P. Kapadia for defamation.

In his information complainant states that he is a Journalist and was formerly the Managing Director of Public Opinion Ltd. Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla is the Managing Director of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ld., carrying on business at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and accused No. 2 is a director of the said Indian Newspaper Co. Public Opinion Ltd., went into liquidation in December, 1925, and Mr. Jamnadas H. Pitamber was appointed Voluntary Liquidator. Accused No. 1 and No. 2 sent a letter dated the 19th February 1926 through their solicitors Messrs. Lala and Co., to the Liquidator in which they wrote:

"The enclosure will fully explain to you the whole situation of the case and the criminal attitude of Mr. Venkatram who has swindled our clients."

The words "criminal attitude of Mr. Venkatram who has swindled our clients" were published intending to harm or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputation will harm the reputation of the complainant and lower him in the estimation of the said Liquidator and other persons. The words in themselves are defamatory in meaning and the whole tenor of the letter is to lower the complainant in the estimation of the said Liquidator and other persons.

The Magistrate ordered a notice to be issued.

DR. A. REHMAN'S LECTURE.

"ONE COUNTRY, ONE THOUGHT, ONE MIND."

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, the Muslim Students' Union and the Young Men's Parsee Association, Dr. A. Abdul Reheman, the Leader of the South African Indian Deputation, will deliver a public lecture on "One Country, One Thought, One Mind", at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, on Tuesday, the 2nd March, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

CALCUTTA RACES.

STEWARDS FOR COMING SEASON.

The following Stewards have been elected for Season 1926-1927 at the first annual general meeting of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club:—

Mr. C. G. Arthur, the Hon. Mr. A. J. Chotzner, Mr. H. C. Edmondson, Mr. E. H. Hartley and Mr. C. de M. Kellock.

HISTORIC DAY

"WE ARE PROUD OF OUR MONARCH

AFGHAN INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATION.

The Afghan Independence Day was celebrated with great *eclat* in Bombay on Sunday evening. His Excellency the Consul for Afghanistan, Baz Mahomed Khan, was "At Home" to a distinguished and representative gathering of ladies and gentlemen at the Taj. Prominent amongst those present might be mentioned, the Consuls for France, Italy, Spain, Persia, Norway, Sweden and Brazil, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Messrs. B. G. Horniman, Lallubhai Samaldas, G. K. Khairaz, the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza, Messrs. G. K. Nariman, P. J. Brander, Sirdar Suleman Cassum Mitha and Mrs. Atia Begum.

The guests were received by Mr. Rustom P. Dubash, Secretary to the Afghan Consulate in Bombay, and presented to the Consul for Afghanistan.

SACRED DAY.

The Consul, in welcoming the guests, said:—To-day is a sacred and historical day in the annals of our country. The sun of freedom and solidarity of peace and tranquility has risen over the happy home of the Afghans and has inspired the hearts of its noble people with a fresh spirit. It has made afghanistan known and famous not only in the vicinity of the land, but in all the countries of the world for its natural love of independence and its attachment to its own rights.

It was a day of auspicious omen when His Majesty Amir Amanulla Khan ascended the Imperial throne of Afghanistan and gave a new lease of life to his devoted subjects with his readiness, if necessary, to sacrifice his life in guiding his people along the path of their rise, emancipation and felicity. His Majesty has by his wise organization conducted the foreign affairs of his small kingdom with the great powers of the world and has, in particular, brought about an equality of relations with the other countries. For the uplift and the exaltation of his land, His Majesty is the regenerator of our home-land of the Afghans, the liberator of his mother-country. The entire nation of the Afghans is proud of our august monarch for whom they cherish devoted love in their hearts and consider His Majesty the cause of their enduring existence as a nation.

FRIENDLY NEIGHBOURS.

Mr. G. K. Nariman, speaking on behalf of the guests, said:—We who wish well of our neighbours all along the northern frontiers of our great peninsula rejoice to see their increasing strength. For a powerful Afghanistan and an independent Nepal, friendly towards India, could alone insure for our millions the safety which may at any time be menaced despite the protecting bayonets of the British and our own gallant troops. It is quite consistent with our being British subject to participate in the joys of the rulers whose dominions march with ours. Speaking for myself, I could aver that although the British are certainly not without their faults, and these have been indicated by me in numerous newspapers and otherwise, some of the distinguished traits of their world-policy are brought home to us only by contrast with other Western States.

It is not my purpose to make any invidious comparisons. Some of the characteristics of the British become self-evident only when we hear of incidents such as those relating to the Germans sojourning in Afghanistan, but more especially the inexplicable attitude of the Soviets which claim to be liberators of the millions of the eastern slaves on paper and rush Russian troops dashing into Afghan soil. How these suave assurances of equality of race and tribe square with their deeds we know further by the amazing fact that all exports from Persia into Russia were recently stopped to the ruin of Persian business firms. If we are correctly informed, an unusual natural phenomenon has been availed of to seek to slice off a bit of Afghan soil. Those of you who take a close interest in the contemporary international history must at times have been amused by the hand of the British being detected by our super-politicians in any calamity that affects any country under the sky.

SOVIET-AFGHAN COMMISSION.

One wonders their Machiavellian diplomacy has not been discovered in that caprice of the old river Oxus, which suddenly took into its head to change the bed of its arm. We know that our rivers, like our young Indians, are moved constantly by the same recalcitrant spirit of innovation and impatience of antique usuages. It is this physical disturbance which has so far as one can judge, provided Russia with an excuse to fasten a quarrel on our neighbour. A commission has been appointed with three representatives on each side who will determine the issues in six months. We trust the outcome of the investigation will be justice to Afghanistan and no injustice to the Soviets which have developed such an ungovernable passion for desert sands of Urgatagai uninhabited by man and shunned by beast.

We all know of the ardent active desire, not merely a sentimental wish, of His Majesty Amanulla Khan, to bring his country into line with the advanced nations of the world. And when we realise the great difficulties which unreasoning orthodoxy, coupled with international European rivalries, multiply in His Majesty's path towards light, our sympathies are in proportion to the arduousness of his patriotic enterprise.

A GRACIOUS EDICT.

As a Parsi I am particularly happy to felicitate His Excellency Baz Mahamad Khan since I know that his august Master has recently promulgated a gracious edict in accordance with which whatever inequality subsisted between the Mussalmans and the non-Moslem subjects are to be totally abolished.

The days have gone by when countries used to live in water tight compartments and nationalities were marked off one from the other as if each was separate species of the human genus. The closer intercourse we have without neighbours the more we learn to appreciate the unsuspected good that resides in them and become conscious of our own foibles. I wish those who still have notions of Afghanistan being a country without law and order could meet the officers, ministers and merchants of His Majesty who sometimes pass through Bombay. I am referring in particular to the refined and accomplished personal attendant on His Majesty Ziya Humayun, the type of a modern Persian gentleman, with the culture of a European, and the courtesy of an Oriental with whom I had the pleasure of being acquainted through the good offices of His Excellency the Consul. If Afghanistan possesses ministers and servitors of the broad views, intellect, and political capacity of a Ziya Humayun or a Mir Baz Mahamad Khan to support the fabric of His Majesty Amanulla's Government we may rest assured that we have on our north-west frontier a most efficient monarchy and an ally in whose prosperity and vigour to repel unprovoked aggression we have as much reason to delight as we have for unaffected sincerity to wish him augmentation in sources of strength and a long life of prosperity at home and peace abroad.

After this the gathering retired to an adjoining hall, where the guests were treated to light refreshments, a Bohemian Orchestra enlivening the proceedings.

The gathering then dispersed late in the evening.

BID FOR ETERNAL LIBERTY.

R. I. M. LT. COMMANDER COMMITS SUICIDE.

How Philip Bennett Porter, a Lieutenant-Commander in the Royal Indian Marine, made a successful bid for eternal liberty yesterday morning by throwing himself down from the second floor of the British Station Hospital, Bombay, was related in the course of an inquest held by the City Coroner. Since the death of his only child, about three years ago, the deceased had been very miserable and was admitted into the hospital on Thursday last for the treatment of an inflammation in the stomach. He was kept in the Officers' Ward on the second floor and since he became restless on Saturday night the Chief Medical Officer ordered that two orderlies should keep watching the patient. But he, unfortunately, successfully hoodwinked them. At 9 o'clock yesterday when one of them was cleaning a window close to his bed the sick man suddenly jumped out of his bed rushed to the verandah and leapt over the railings defying all efforts of the orderly to save him. He died soon after.

THE INQUEST.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, the Coroner, held an inquest on his body, later in the day.

Private Edward Poole, an orderly in Porter's ward, stated that at about 9 a.m. he was cleaning the window of a medicine cupboard, at the same time keeping an eye on the patient as per order. The patient suddenly got out of his bed and went straight to the front verandah, witness's efforts to prevent him from plunging down proved of no avail.

Capt. Thomas Lyall Henderson, R. A. M. C., in charge of the Officers' ward, said that on Saturday morning Porter was allowed out of bed, but he returned to bed the same night complaining that he had been upset by the noise of gunshots. Though the deceased appeared to be restless, his mental condition was normal. Still he had given instructions to the Assistant Surgeon on duty that the patient should never be left alone, that there must be two orderlies on duty near him and that at least one should be close to his bed. He had reason to believe that Porter had been talking to himself, hence he repeated the instructions on Sunday morning.

Mr. Douglas Gooch Holt, I.M.D., an Assistant Surgeon, said he carried out Capt. Henderson's instructions.

Two privates deposed that shortly before the tragedy they left the ward for breakfast, leaving Privates Poole and Briest near the patient.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide Death, they found, was caused by concussion of the brain and fracture of the base of the skull due to his having thrown himself down whilst temporarily in an unsound state of mind.

BOMBAY'S SOCIAL PURITY WORK.

MISS M. C. DAVIS'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Miss M. Catherine Davis of the League of Mercy will deliver a public lecture on "The Need of Social Purity Work in Bombay", on Wednesday, the 3rd March, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Brotherhood premises, next to Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, when Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas will preside.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Feb. 27.

Light rain has fallen locally in Assam and at a few stations in north Burma and south-east Madras.

Sibsagar reports quarter of an inch and Pamban a half.

A fresh disturbance is approaching the North-west Frontier.

Forecast:—Extension into Bengal and the North-west Frontier.—A. P.

SIMLA, Feb. 28.

There has been local rain in Assam with a few falls in upper Burma.

Bhamo and Silchar report each half an inch. Unsettled conditions near Ceylon have caused a few falls of light rain in south-east Madras. Western disturbance is feeble and is passing over extreme north.

Forecast:—Increase in Kashmir and decrease in Assam and north Burma.—A. P.

INDIAN ART.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH IT?

ATTACK ON BOMBAY SCHOOL.

A tremendous attack was launched by Mr. Faizi Rahiman on the Bombay School of Art at the Students Brotherhood on Sunday night, Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas presiding. The lecturer's main thesis was that the Indian art taught in the Bombay School was not real Indian art, but a base imitation of the West, and therefore the School and those connected with it were misleading the public into patronising it. If he was given a room in New Delhi to decorate, it was on the distinct understanding that he did not follow the ideals and methods of the Bombay School, he said. He went further and said he had to fight against the prejudice created by the Bombay School against Indian art. They must insist on Indian art and Indian art only, was the speaker's concluding advice.

WANTED EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES.

The chairman, said the propaganda of the Prix de Delhi Committee had succeeded so far that the lecturer had been given an opportunity of painting a room in Delhi. But the Committee, of which he was a member, wanted larger opportunities for decorating the wall space of the buildings in new Delhi to be given to Indians. From the nationalist point of view he wanted Indians to be given equal opportunities to, if not professional treatment over, foreign artists. Coming to the question of propaganda which was condemned by some people, he said it was, first started by his young friend Mr. Vakil and their object was that each province should have an equal opportunity of developing its artists, and not Bombay alone. They did not want to shut out the light from West, but they wanted their own, Indian individuality to be kept alive. He congratulated the lecturer on the splendid works of art he had produced which were some of the finest things he had seen.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH INDIAN ART?

Mr. Faizee Rahmin said he did not want to associate politics with art, and the Prize of Delhi Scheme was supposed to be Indian art. If none of the schools in India were closely connected with Indian art and did not understand its real principles, how could it be expected that the students from these schools would develop Indian art? From his own point of view he thought they should first realise what they stood for and then make their demands. His own contention was that the work he had seen in Bombay, Calcutta and Lahore did not show that their foundation was based on an understanding of the principle of Indian National art, and his principal object had been to impress upon the artist the mistakes they had committed. People had been unable to realise what exactly was wrong with Indian art. India had been wronged by the world.

COMMERCIAL PROPAGANDA.

The lecturer then referred to the great pioneer work done by Coomarswamy and others for Indian art and the interest they had created. But, he said it was all commercial propaganda, and many rare works of art were taken away from this country. Even the Calcutta School of Art was an imitation of Japanese and other art and Tagore had admitted to him: "We keep ourselves open to everything that is best in the Western Art and I do not see why we should not do so." The speaker said the people did not know what Indian art was, because they did not know what even India was. Western art was developed from the realistic point of view and was the art of masses and by mixing one thing into another of creating what were called effects Indian art was a symbol of clear cut line, and they had to put on the canvas what was called "decided." The principles of Indian art were laid down centuries ago and Indian paintings might be imitated by Western artists, but they would be unable to understand the principles, although Indians could understand them more easily than any Westerner because by tradition and religion they were closely allied to them. Indian artists must find out what was detrimental to Indian art, because Indians could only succeed by keeping their own individuality.

ATTACK ON BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART.

The lecturer then said that However, wrong Indian methods might be, they were far better than Western methods as far as Indian art was concerned. He had been trying to impress this fact upon people connected with the Bombay school, but he was ignored by them. Whatever they had to do, must be done on the basic principles of Indian art. If Indians did not know what Indian art was they would have to get Western people to teach them about it. The work done by the Bombay school of Art was in imitation of Western art and in Europe they were of opinion that if any commission for Indian art was to be given to Indians it must not be given to those who followed the teachings of the Bombay School of Arts. He personally had to contend a great deal against this Bombay prejudice, and he was told that if he belonged to that school he would be given nothing. That difficulty was not realised by people connected with that School.

"MISLEADING."

The speaker complained that the Art exhibited by the Bombay School was misleading the public and inducing them to get their houses decorated by those artists The greatest European artists were now following the principles of Indian art, without knowing it and the speaker said even the finest art of Italy was based on Indian art of seventh and eighth centuries, and so was the case with China which had its art based on Budhist art.

Continued he said the one room for decoration in New Delhi was given to him on the distinct understanding that he was not in agreement with the Bombay School of Art. His one cry was that every one must insist upon Indian art alone.

As there was some discussion and disagreement with the lecturer's ideas it was proposed to have another meeting when the different schools of thought would have an opportunity of having their say.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1926.

THE SQUEEZED LEMON.

The Taxation Committee was appointed in defiance of public opinion, as expressed in the Indian Legislative Assembly and outside. Its appointment was opposed because the purpose for which it was appointed was sinister and economically ruinous to the country. That purpose was to add to the taxation burdens of a country already groaning under an oppressive load of taxes. The motives of the authors of the Committee were not difficult to seek. If a Committee could be made to recommend additional taxation, the fact would be a proof of the inadequacy of the State's resources to meet its growing requirements of the country. The Government then would face the public with an authoritative approval not only of its existing extravagant scale of expenditure but also of the need for further expansion of expenditure. If there is one thing about which every Indian, who has studied the subject, is agreed, it is that the money that is raised from the people by taxes is most scandalously misspent, that the return to the taxpayer in the shape of essential services, is most unsatisfactory and inadequate and, that the State demand on the people is not determined by a reasonable regard for their taxable capacity. Hence the supreme need,—if the finances of the country are to be placed on a sound basis and if the State is not to take from the tax-payer more than he is able to pay—consisted, first, in a thorough and independent investigation into the *expenditure* of the country and, second, in an inquiry into the taxable capacity of the people, including in the phrase the provision for a decent minimum means of subsistence. That was the investigation the country wanted, but as it would not have served the purpose of the bureaucracy but would have involved an exposure of its mismanagement of the country's finances and especially its unconscionably extravagant use of the people's money on the Army and the Public Services, it refused the demand and added insult to injury by forcing an enquiry about whose mischievous object the public had no illusions.

The Taxation Committee was regarded as an unwarranted imposition not less because of its personnel than of its terms of reference which, by excluding an investigation into the expenditure of public funds and the taxable capacity of the people, placed the cart before the horse. The fears which were provoked as to the incalculable mischief likely to be caused by this Committee are justified and enhanced by a consideration of the bulky report just issued, which should gladden the heart of Sir Basil Blackett, its real author, while the fact that Indian members have signed it is one more distressing proof of the existence among us of men who readily flout popular needs and sentiment and become willing instruments in the hands of temporary autocrats, like the present Finance Member, who seem to regard their tenure of office as an opportunity for devising more effective means of exploiting the country in imperial interests. The Committee did not enquire into the taxable capacity of the people and its relation to existing tax burdens nor was it capable of doing so. But this has not deterred it from indulging in sweeping generalisations about the incidence of taxation on different classes of the population. Its review of tax-burdens by classes is arbitrary as the selected classes do not represent clearly demarcated economic strata. Nor are the conclusions as regards the incidence of taxation on these classes, based as they are on *a priori* considerations, unassailable, especially with reference to the agricultural labourer, the urban worker or even the merchant. The Committee has paid no attention to the true aim of all taxation or to the general activity of the State financed by taxation. It has not attempted to weigh and compare the relative economic effects and position of the revenue from taxation and of that which it derives from enterprises of public benefit and which adds to the wealth of the individuals. That its mentality was entirely warped by the consideration of securing more revenue for the State is clear from its conclusions regarding the land revenue. It recognises that the land revenue does not satisfy all the canons of taxation and that it bears with particular severity on the small landholder but, with amazing perversity, it attempts to justify its refusal to exempt the poorest cultivator on the ground that "the pressure of the land revenue is by no means the whole or even the main cause of the state of affairs of which low production, heavy indebtedness and excessive fragmentation of holding are the chief symptoms" and that these "must be attributed in the main to other causes such as increase in the population, paucity of alternative employments, the law of inheritance, the attachment of the people to the soil and their unwillingness or inability without assistance to form their estates into economic holdings". The callousness of its conclusions and recommendations in this matter are brought into relief by its admission that "only a small portion of the tax collected from the cultivator is actually used for rural development"—a reluctant admission which, considering that the rural population forms the bulk of the country's population, is a crushing indictment of the bureaucracy which claims to be the *Ma Bap* of the people.

It is not necessary to multiply instances to demonstrate the reactionary and mischievous character of the Committee's findings and recommendations. Its approval of the salt tax and its undisguised bias against Prohibition show what small solicitude it has for the interests of the masses. Even the Cotton Excise duty, which has been universally condemned as an unjust and indefensible imposition, finds an apologist in this precious Committee, which considers it less objectionable than some other duties and one that "need not necessarily be condemned so long as the burden on the consumer is not too great". The Committee has been gracious enough to recommend certain taxes for reduction, but they do not betray much concern for the poorest classes in their selection and these recommendations are set off by fresh proposals for squeezing the tax-payer. The Committee proposes increases in income tax, death duties, taxation on increment values and agricultural income, additional water rates and fees for the registration of marriages. Even if these proposals were scientifically just, which they are not, they are absolutely uncalled-for in the present circumstances of the country which demand a relief from the burden of taxation and redistribution on a more equitable basis accompanied by drastic retrenchment in public expenditure, particularly on the Army and the Public Services. Finally, apart from the necessity of relating taxation to public expenditure and the ability of the country to bear the burden, the people cannot be satisfied as to the means and extent of taxation or the manner of its disposal so long as their representatives have no effective control over the administration of their affairs. The findings and conclusions of an unwanted Committee will, therefore, meet with the treatment they deserve. They will be ignored.

ABDICATION !

The Maharaja Holkar of Indore has availed himself of the option of intimating that he does not desire the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry to investigate the alleged connection of His Highness with the abduction of Mumtaz Begum and the murder of the late Mr. Bawla. He has accompanied the intimation with the announcement of his intention to abdicate. The public are left to draw their own conclusion and there is only one conclusion to be drawn. We shall no doubt be told by his friends that he has abdicated because, though he has nothing to fear from an investigation, he refuses to submit to the humiliation of a trial, which would be derogatory to his princely prestige. He has, no doubt, given the Governor-General his own justification for his action, though it has not been communicated to the public. But, whatever it may be, we can only conclude that the Maharaja refused the Commission because, for obvious reasons, he was unable to face it. Few people have had such a multiplicity of distinguished legal advisers and so much expensive advice and it is to be assumed that the Commission would not have been refused if there had been any prospect of putting up a good case. The inference is that there was not and His Highness prefers to retire into obscurity.

A further communique it is announced will be issued in due course, whatever that may mean. These bureaucratic communiques revel in official tags. But in the meanwhile we are informed that there will be no further enquiry into the Maharaja's alleged connection with the Bawla murder case. We regret and condemn this decision. Princes we know are above the law, an immunity which nobody ought to enjoy except as a legal fiction, but even the most ardent upholder of princely prestige must realise that there is a limit, and it is reached when we come to murder and abduction. Those who sent forth the ruffians on the mission that ended in the Malabar Hill crime may never have anticipated its tragic result. We do not know. But they are responsible for it and they should be brought to book. There are others besides the Maharaja whose alleged connection with the crime should be investigated, and it is an outrage on public morals and a menace to public safety to drop the further investigation. The days when princely personages could be immune from the consequences which overtake ordinary individuals against whom connection with murders is alleged, should be over. Whatever may the prerogatives and treaty rights of princes, the British Government makes itself responsible for their good conduct and is also responsible for the protection of its own subjects. The decision to drop all further investigation of the circumstances of the Bawla murder is an abdication of its responsibity in both respects for which we feel more concern than the abdication of the Maharaja Holkar. It is something very like condoning if not abetting a flight from justice, and we adhere to the opinion we expressed a few days ago, when the report of the Maharaja's request for temporary abdication was published, that to avoid a full and proper investigation would be "not merely a miscarriage of justice but something very like compounding a crime".

People have felt all along that much that ought to be revealed was prevented from coming out in the original investigation. We do not question the correctness of the judicial conduct of the trial. But it is the fact, unfortunately, that it left a part, and, to our mind, the graver part of a hideous story unrevealed. Two wretches have been hanged, whose fate might perhaps have been mitigated had the jury had the full story before them. However, that may be, it is an odious thought that the tools have gone to the gallows and to the Andamans, while those who employed them are to be left undiscovered, because the Governor-General has decided upon abidication from his responsibility.

BACK BAY FIASCO

A PROPHETIC WARNING IN 1911.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The grand fiasco of the Bombay Development Department regarding the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme has put to shame the Back Bay Reclamation Project of the last sixties in its huge failure and gigantic loss of public money.

The unpardonable, unprecedented and highly reproachful and unaccountable haste with which it was ushered in is now public property.

The promoters, supporters, and advisers, not forgetting the so-called experts and reclamation authorities and Engineers, should now be called upon to account for the gigantic losses and miscalculations which have all gone towards its failure and all those who have been guilty of misdirections, however high placed they may be.

WHERE IS THE BALANCE SHEET?

The last Administration Report of the Development Department betrays to whoever reads it the careful suppression of figures for expenditure and income and no indication of the financial position of the department is given therein. Why is no balance sheet of the financial operations of the Department appended for the scrutiny of the public? It is an open secret that the members of the Committee who are called on to report on the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, were denied by the Department access to several statements and books that were required by them. It behoves then the present Government to appoint a competent Commission of Inquiry at an early date to unravel the veil of mystery that has been made to cover the working of the Department in all its activities. It is not only on the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme that they have foundered but in nearly all their schemes in Salsette—such as Chembur—Ambernath etc., they have squandered huge sums bringing no return.

A REMARKABLE PREDICTION.

Long before the late Government launched the Back Bay Scheme, they had before them the report of the Bombay Development Department Committee 1914. I quote below "in extenso" the almost prophetic words used by the world's expert, Mr. Hewett, who had reported after a very close study of the project; and in face of such a warning it is, at this stage difficult to understand how the promulgators of the Project could possibly have undertaken to put through such a wild-cat scheme.—

"As to the way in which the reclamation would be used, I have seen a cutting from the "Times of India Illustrated Weekly" of February 1st, 1911, which has an illustration of a very large reclamation scheme reaching from Colaba Point to Marine Lines with a proposed lay out of "An immense new residential area parallel with Colaba, as it exists at present, and huge recreation grounds lying off what is now the Kennedy Sea Face. Allowance is made for the taking up of 40 acres at Colaba Point for a new Government House and grounds, 20 acres of open space in the residential area, and 100 acres for military purposes; the proposal being to concentrate all the military forces in Bombay at Colaba." As I have said before both in the report and in letters to you I cannot for the life of me see the slightest call for all this immense reclamation. Bombay has plenty of available area (except in the Native town); its population density, including the native city where congestion is great, is comparatively slight, being but 38,100 of population per square mile, as against 46,700 for London County, 90,000 for Paris, 95,000 for Berlin and 108,000 for Manhattan.

UNPRODUCTIVE FOR 31 YEARS.

Any scheme of reclamation cannot be financially productive for many years (calculated at 31 years I believe), even at the low cost of reclamation which the Government arrives at, and even on the assumption that considerable blocks of land are taken up at rates of Rs. 25 per square yard per annum, every year while the reclamation process is still going on. This, I believe, is far-fetched assumption and not likely to be realised, and I should think that Government would, or should, hesitate considerably before embarking on such a scheme, to find that the costs were higher than estimated or allowed for, which I believe would inevitably be the case, and finally to be compelled to leave it partly done or to have it drag on over much more time than was expected, or not have the land taken up in the quantities or at the rates assumed, would be a disastrous affair for a town like Bombay. I still think that the place is "reclamation crazy," if I may use the term, and that by careful utilization of the space already at disposal combined with some vastly more modest scheme of reclamation, a great deal of disappointment would be avoided. The disturbance to existing property values would be enormous and impossible to calculate. We do not hear much in New York as to the reclamation of the space between the Battery and Governors island, and yet this would be a bonanza proposition of the first order compared with this Bombay Scheme.

"My figure seemingly comes to over twice that of the Government and my figure has large allowances which they may not have taken into account for all that I know. Mr. Tata, I believe, will live to congratulate himself on having been persuaded from going into this thing, if the project ever comes off.

A COMMON ERROR.

"The Government seems to have been investigating this affair in general for about six years, and in much detail for about one year, and one feels naturally at a disadvantage after only six weeks solitary investigation. However, if there is a will to produce low estimates there is almost a way and I feel much tempted to quote a sentence or two from a letter of Gustav Lindenthal's in the January 19th "Engineering News": he says, "There is need of warning against a common error. That is estimating the cost of construction too low, cost of administration and right of way, and the connections and approaches without which bridge is not complete. It produces false notions of what such a large work really costs and as to the amount of money which must be provided. That has happened thus far with every engineering work of unprecedented magnitude"

"While the Bombay dredging scheme is not of unprecedented magnitude, it is yet of considerable size, and in fact is really huge, and I feel that these remarks apply. On these very tunnels here, an estimate made only twelve months ago showed that three million persons would finish the work. We are asked to take an estimate of the amount needed to finish, and it is still three millions.

OPTIMISTIC ESTIMATES.

"There does not seem any way of 'proving' one estimate right or wrong in advance of actual work. My conception of lack of available dredging material in the vicinity of Oyster Rock for the Colaba Reclamation may have been erroneous, and if 1,300 borings 70 feet deep have been made it seems possible that I have been wrong.

"However, even in my estimates, based on dredging in Back Bay itself come to a good deal more than the Government's, and their estimates I can only look upon as optimistic." (Letter from Messrs. Jacobs and Davis, New York, dated, February 5th, 1912 Bombay Development Committee Report 1914, P. 183.)

TRIFLES.

The Governor attended the dinner of the Bombay Jackal Club on Saturday. A list of the guests is not provided.

* * *

The "Kesari" and the allied newspapers are bitter against Dr. Deshmukh because he regretted the defection of a number of Congressmen. Recalling the candidature of Dr. Deshmukh against Mr. M. R. Jayakar, the "Mahratta" comes to this comfortable conclusion:—

"So Dr. Deshmukh and Mr. Jayakar are quits and Dr. Deshmukh got what he best deserved".

* * *

It reminds me of the comment of an observer who watched a fight among the Plymouth Brethren: "They preach love, but how dearly they love one another!"

* * *

I have seldom come across a snob story in India so vile as the one I quote from a contemporary. Sir John Kerr, Governor of Assam, was on his way to Tura.

While he was passing near the Zemindar's Kutchery one Mahomedan duftry suddenly came out of the crowd and shook hands with him with deep obeisance and made good his escape in the midst of confusion. After his Excellency's departure the duftry was arrested and made to pay Rs. 10 towards the local dispensary fund.

* * *

The offence of the poor man was that he shook hands with a fellow-being. Wasn't Sir John Kerr a partner in the crime? Why was he not arrested too? Had he performed the classic feat of crawling on the belly, he might have expected to die as a Khan Bahadur.

* * *

Maulvi Abdul Kasem, M.L.A., is without any provocation rhapsodising over Sir Abdur Rahim. When Lord Lytton went to act as Viceroy, Sir Abdur was the senior member of the Bengal Executive Council, but Sir John Kerr was dragged in to function as Governor of Bengal. Here is hte Maulvi's judgment of the event:—

I admire Sir Abdur Rahim's nobleness of character that he worked faith fully under Sir John Kerr and did not immediately resign his office as he must have felt his humiliation due to colour. His resignation would have placed the Government in a very awkward position, and he did not like to complicate the political situation.

* * *

The moral, of course, is that nobility consists of never, never, "complicating" the political situation, even at the cost of self-respect. Why doesn't the Maulvi Saheb let it alone?

* * *

A confirmed hypochondraic, meeting his doctor in the street, said to him—

"Doctor, I have just come from a medical lecture and I am afraid I have kidney trouble."

"But, my dear fellow," said the doctor, "the curious thing about that disease is that the victim does not experience the least pain or discomfort."

"Heavens!" gasped the hypochondraic. "My symptoms exactly!"

* * *

The "Kathiawar Opinion" says it is informed by "respectable gentlemen" that drunkards are seen moving about even in daytime in Rajkote, "reduced to such a condition that they are incapable of taking care of themselves, and thereby also obstructing and annoying persons in the street." Perhaps these men believe in obstruction when necessary and co-operation whenever possible.

* * *

Later on, the same paper quotes an incident near the Civil Station Taluka School, where, "a group of drunkards were fighting among themselves and using the most vulgar and obscene language". Probably they were all accusing one another of being drunk.

WAYFARER.

Notes of the Day.

Blame the Other Fellow!

We wonder how Sir B. N. Mitra will relished the argument of Sir Charles Innes that in the matter of store purchase it is not he, the Commerce Member, who should be complained against, but the man in charge of Stores Purchases in India. This is Sir B. N. Mitra who is supposed to supervise the efforts of the London Stores Department. In London again it is an Indian, Sir Atul Chatterjea, who does the local supervision. So the essence of Sir Charles Innes's criticism is: Blame your own countrymen now if you think there are cases of scandalous neglect and favouritism in buying stores for railways. The question, however, is what kind of Indian it is that is elevated to a post of responsibility. When Mr. B. Das and others complain in the Assembly against the stores purchase policy and the mismanagement on the part of both company-managed and State Railways, they cannot be silenced merely by reference to the fact that the man in London and the man in India, supposed to give final sanction to the stores orders, are both Indians. If we had a High Commissioner for India in London of the type of Dadiba Dalal instead of a bureaucrat, and a Member of Government here responsible to the elected representatives of the people, things would be different.

Star Chamber Justice.

The champions of princes and prerogatives will no doubt be distressed over the orders passed by the Madras High Court in the "Bikanir Case". In 1881 an ancestor of the plaintiff, the Bikanir gentleman, brought a case against the defendant's forbears claiming Rs. 5,40,000. The suit was dismissed in a Hyderabad Court. In 1922, after the lapse of nearly half a century, the Nizam issued an executive order appointing a tribunal to try the case, exhumed, we fear, under influential auspices. The *ad hoc* tribunal gave a decree and the plaintiff applied to the Madras High Court for its execution. The Chief Justice sternly opposed the procedure as irregular and arbitrary. He said: "His Exalted Highness, for some reason unknown to me, constitutes a sort of Star Chember and issues a mandate for them to brush aside the plea of limitation and appoints a tribunal which is opposed to all sense of natural justice".

Light on Autocracy.

When Counsel for plaintiff defended the practice in Hyderabad, the Court trenchently observed: "If this is a specimen, I am glad I do not live there". The issue of a firman may be good enough for regularising extra-judicial proceedings in Hyderabad, but if on the strength of such action people were to be hounded in British India, the consequences would be serious. In this case, the Nizam attempted by a stroke of the pen to validate an extinct claim, but if such procedure were given the sanction and respect of British courts, there would be no end to the harassment of subjects. The Chief Justice gave a sound ruling when he said: "It might be perfectly right in Hyderabad, but my conception is that there is a gross violation of the rights of subjects. I can disallow it under the law"; and he did it. The affair sheds a lurid light on the sort of mentality which princely autocracy nourishes even in these enlightened days.

Primary Teachers' Plight.

In the year 1908 a trained Primary teacher in the Bombay Presidency was paid a starting salary of Rs. 9 to 25 which in twenty-five years could rise to Rs. 25 to 60. But so strong is the instinct for self-preservation that the teacher contrived to maintain himself and his family, among other ways, by working as a cook in the midsummer vacation which, providentially, happens to be also a wedding season. By 1921, however, the value of the rupee had gone down by more than half, and the Primary teachers, finding it hard to get sundry supplementary jobs, asked for the continuance of their old time-honoured real wages by having their nominal wages doubled. This did look like asking for more. But the Government of Bombay appreciated the principle of the demand. They appointed a Liberal Committee. The Sathe-Paranjpye scheme that followed suggested a characteristic compromise between Government's offer and the teacher's demands.

Too Much for Them!

But the Government, feeling that the scheme had gone too far to be consistent with their policy of economy, discriminating economy of course, appointed another Committee, which further reduced the scale of proposed salaries. Then in 1925 Government produced their own scale, according to which the starting salary ranged from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 according to the teacher's qualification. But the last grade salary to which even a fully trained teacher was entitled to after 25 years' service was to be only Rs. 60, that is, the same as in the year 1887! We will not insult the understanding of our readers by dwelling on the gross injustice of this scale. We trust the Bombay Legislative Council will champion the cause of the long-aggrieved Primary school-masters.

Asia and The League.

While the proposed changes in the Council of the League of Nations have demonstrated the unreality of the so-called Locarno spirit, so far as European Powers are concened, one point of view has, as usual, been ignored in the discussions. That is the point of view of Asia. It is some satisfaction, therefore, to find that China proposes at the next meeting of the League to demand a permanent seat on the Council, if there is any question of giving permanent seats to Powers other than Germany. Asia is most inadequately represented on the Council and if the League of Nations is to be in reality what it professes to be this defect must be remedied at the earliest opportunity.

HOLKAR ABDICATES

WITHDRAWAL IN FAVOUR OF HIS SON

REFUSES TO FACE A COMMISSION

DELHI, Feb. 27.

A Government of India Communique issued to-day states:—

"In the communique issued by this Department (Foreign and Political) on the 1st of February, 1926, it was stated that His Excellency the Governor-General had decided that a Commission of Enquiry should be appointed to investigate the alleged connection of His Highness the Maharajah Holkar of Indore with the attempted abduction of Mumtaz Begum and the murder of the late Mr. Bawla in Bombay on 12th January, 1925. It was added that the Maharajah had the option of intimating that he did not desire the appointment of a Commission. The Maharajah was informed of this decision on 27th January, 1926, and the period of 15 days which was allowed for a reply was subsequently at the Maharajah's personal request extended up to the end of February.

"Intimation has now been received from the Maharajah that he wishes to avail himself of the above-mentioned option and objects to the appointment of the Commission and that he has decided to abdicate in favour of his son. The abdication has been accepted by the Governor-General-in-Council and no further enquiry into the Maharajah's alleged connection with the Bawla murder case will now be made. A further communication on the subject will be issued in due course."—A. P.

PT. MOTILAL AT AHMEDABAD

CONFERENCE WITH MAHATMA

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 27.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has arrived here. He saw Mahatma Gandhi to-day and is to see him again to-morrow. It is understood that he wants to discuss with Mahatma Gandhi the next move the Swaraj Party should take.

The Working Committee of the All-India Spinners' Association is also sitting in the Satyagraha Ashram.—A. P.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

INDIAN MEMBERS REACH LONDON

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The Indian members of the Indian Currency Commission have arrived here.—Reuter.

"ON TERMS OF EQUALITY"

INDIA AND EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Sir Howard D'Egville has arrived in London.

Interviewed by Reuter, he outlined in detail the reciprocal advantages as a result of the inauguration of the India Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association, and concluded by saying: "Though India has not yet reached the full stage of Dominion Parliamentary Government, her members enter the Association under a special clause of our Constitution which will ensure that Indian members are given a warm welcome and received in London on terms of equality with other visiting members of the legislatures of our great Commonwealth of nations. At the same time, members of the Home Parliament will obtain facilities which will materially assist them when visiting and studying the conditions in India, while before long we hope to arrange a representative Parliamentary delegation to visit India on lines similar to the delegations which we organise from time to time to the Dominions."—Reuter.

"SICKENING FALL" FROM CHURCH PARAPET

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Paris.—From the parapet of the conspicuous Church of Our Lady Protrectress in Marseilles a middle-aged Englishmen, Ernest Brown, flung himself, in a fit of nervous depression, with the result that he had a sickening fall of eight feet. He broke his leg and sustained bruises, but his condition is not dangerous.—Reuter's Special.

BANK AMALGAMATION

LONDON, Feb. 27.

It is officially announced that the amalgamation of the National Bank of South Africa with Barclay's Bank has been completed. £6,975,500 has been subscribed of the authorised capital of ten million sterling of which £4,975,500 has been paid up. The Reserved Fund amounts to £1,000,000 and there is £2,000,000 capital not called up arising from "B" shares, all of which are held by Barclays.—Reuter's Special.

CABLE ITEMS.

Sir Alfred Mond has written a letter to the Chairman of the Carmarthen Liberal Association announcing that he has decided not to contest Carmarthen again, but he will take no steps at present to vacate his seat.

A Buluwayo message says:—"Cobham has arrived here."

WELCOME NEWS.

DELIGHTED AT HORNIMAN'S RETURN.

MORE MONEY WANTED FOR PROPAGANDA.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 26.

(From Mr. C. F. Andrews)

The incoming mail just brought the welcome news of the return of the loved editor of the "Chronicle" after many years' persecution. The whole South African Indian Community has been greatly delighted and send its warmest congratulations.

SPLENDID GIFT.

The news has arrived here of the splendid gift of the Imperial Citizenship Association towards the South African struggle. This comes at a cheering moment amid terrible anxiety when prospects are slightly more hopeful. It is clear as daylight that the struggle must be prolonged. Therefore, personally I appeal for further amount collected up to five lakhs for education of public opinion. The Anti-Asiatic League has spent that amount for propaganda and literature. India's spirit must not fail.

HAVE FAITH IN GOD.

MR. ANDREWS' MESSAGE TO INDIANS

Mr. Benarsidas Chaturvedi, Firozabad, has received the following cable from Mr. C. F. Andrews:—

"Tell India have faith in God, not man. God alone can help in this awful crisis."

11 COMMUNISTS ARRESTED.

ALLEGED PLOTTING OF REVOLUTION IN LATVIA.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Riga.—11 Communists have been arrested by the Latvian police. Two are alleged to have been specially sent by the Communist International from Moscow for the purpose of reorganising revolutionary activities. Besides forged passports, correspondence with the International is alleged to have been found in their possession.—Reuter.

SNATCHED FROM THE GALLOWS.

MR. AZAD'S DRAMATIC APPEARANCE IN MURDER CASE.

(From our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 25.

Yesterday in the Court of the Assistant Sessions Judge Mr. Sanjana, before whom a case of brutal murder had been proceeding since Monday and in which two Pardeshis were charged, Mr. Azad, Barrister-at-Law, made a dramatic appearance at almost the last hour and snatched, as it were, from the jaws of death the prisoners in the dock. As counsel had not heard the evidence in the case and, as he said, that when engaged he believed that the case was to commence that day, it was a feat of great industry and resourcefulness to have prepared himself, within an hour after reading the notes of evidence kindly lent to him by the learned Judge, for the arguments which lasted for nearly two hours and which disclosed a thorough mastery of the details of the evidence of all the eighteen witnesses examined in Court.

The trial arose from the discovery in the afternoon of the 16th October last in an isolated place at Kurla of a corpse of a Parandeshi coachman named Dhasai with a deep gash across the throat. On the night previous, the Dhanteras night, four Pardeshis were seen by the manager of a local cinema and a soda water stall keeper to arrive at Kurla station and proceed in the direction where the corpse was found. Three of the four were detained that night by Police and released on the following morning. Later the Bombay Police were informed by the master of the missing coachman and they started looking for the deceased with the assistance of three friends of the deceased. The Kurla Police had disposed of the body after having it photographed and preserved the articles found.

RE-ARRESTED.

In the meantime, the Bombay Police discovered that the murdered man was Dhasai and the Kurla police discovered that the three men that they had detained that night were the deceased's friends, who were assisting the Police. Those three were again arrested but one of them died in the early stages of the investigation. The first accused virtually confessed to the Magistrate being with the deceased that night but they both pleaded innocence. Evidence in Court showed that the motive for the crime was robbery. The deceased used to wear gold and silver ornaments some of which were missing. The deceased, the two prisoners and the dead co-accused were all employed as coachmen in the Wellington Mews and were seen together by witnesses in Bombay on the fateful night.

VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY.

The special Jury engaged in hearing the case brought an unanimous verdict of not guilty and the learned Judge ordered the prisoners to be set at liberty. The Crown was represented by Mr. D. P. Vaidya; Government Pleader and Mr. Azad, Barrister-at-Law, assisted by Dr. Buksh, Barrister-at-Law and G. B. Vaiavalkar, pleader, defended the accused.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Bombay Jackal Club Dinner at Santa Cruz on Saturday.

Mr. L. J. Mountford, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hatch, Mr. C. S. C. Harrison and Mrs. and Miss Cryan lunched at Government House, Bombay, yesterday.

BACK BAY MUDDLE.

GOVERNOR'S STRANGE ACTION.

SELECTED M.L.C.'S INVITED TO SECRET CONFERENCE.

(Reproduced from Sunday Town Edition).

It is understood that his Excellency the Governor of Bombay has taken the unusual and, as we think, improper step of convening this afternoon a conference of ten prominent members of the Bombay Legislative Council with regard to the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, in order to consider what steps are to be taken to lessen the financial loss incurred by the scheme itself and also to consider the Development Department Committee's report.

It is understood that among those invited to discuss the situation with his Excellency at Government House this afternoon are Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. Huseinbhoy Lalji and Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, the new leader of the Swaraj Party in the Bombay Council, the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Lawjess Hepper, the Director of Development, and Mr. R. D. Bell, who will shortly take up the acting Directorship, who will be present at the Conference. It is stated that the names of the remaining members cannot be divulged at this stage.

It would be interesting to know by what process of selection these members of the Council have been chosen. The proper place for such a discussion is with the full Council in the Council Chamber and not in a private conference at Government House with a few selected members. We do not know how many of these gentlemen, if any, have accepted the invitation to attend the Conference, but we trust that the majority of them, at any rate, will realise that they have no mandate to attend such a conference and that their duty to the public and their constituents is to refrain from being drawn into any hole and corner proceedings of this kind.

AN INDEPENDENT COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

The "Indian Daily Mail" says:—It is said that a member intends suggesting to his Excellency that an Independent Committee be appointed consisting of the Chief Justice, Sir M. Visweswarayya, Mr. N. N. Wadia and Mr. M. R. Jayakar.

Another proposal will be to abolish the Development Directorate and call on Government to lay all the papers from the inception of the Department before the Independent Committee for investigation.

RICKSHAW "COOLY" CASE.

MANSEL PLEYDELL GETS 18 MONTHS' RIGOROUS.

SIMLA, Feb 27.

There was a record attendance in the court room this afternoon to hear the judgment in the case Crown versus Mansel Pleydell. Long before 4 p.m. the hour fixed for the pronouncement of order, huge crowd of spectators, both Indian and European, had assembled on the verandah and when it was occupied to its last inch persons who arrived late had to wait outside the court premises. A strong guard of police was posted inside to control the rush. At 4 p.m. when the court room opened only a limited number of visitors were allowed admission.

Lt.-Colonel Knollys, Sessions Judge, announced that he would not read the whole of the judgment which was very lengthy, but would only touch the substance of it, covering the salient points of the case.

Referring to the prosecution story the Judge said that the time given by prosecution witness was wrong and held that the accused kicked the deceased cooly at 10-30 or 11 p.m. and death took place within half an hour of the assault. Lt.-Colonel Halliday's post mortem report also showed that the time of assault and death as given by the cooly witnesses was highly improbable. The alleged visit of four coolies with the deceased in a rickshaw to report the matter at Chota Simla thana was false. The coolies had definite instructions from Saligram and they must have gone first to their Chudhury who was their commanding officer.

A FALSE WITNESS.

Similarly Manser Ali, bearer of Mr. Isemonge, was also a false witness. Alluding to the alleged hostilities of regimental contractors to the Army Canteen Board Colonel Knollys declared that the allegations against Lala Mohan Lal having engineered a plot to implicate an innocent man were absolutely unfounded. Lalai Mohan Lal took no more interest in the case than that which would ordinarily be taken by a prominent person like him who was a member of the Punjab Legislative Council a vakil of the Lahore High Court and Vice-Chairman of Simla Municipality. Similarly there was not an iota of evidence to prove any connection between ex-Regimental contractors and the present case against Mr Mansel Pleydell. Proceeding the judge remarked that it was highly improbable, that the deceased received injuries as the result of a fall and held that the accused administered two violent kicks on Jogeshar and caused two major injuries. Two other injuries were due to the deceased's having fallen on the ground. The kicks were not given as alleged by the prosecution witnesses in the outer porch but in the compound where Jogeshar lay beside his rickshaw.

NO DISTINCTION OF COLOUR OR CREED.

Concluding, the Sessions Judge said: "As regards the sentence I propose giving Mr. Mansel Pleydell a sentence which I would award any educated Indian gentleman of good birth and position who had been guilty, under similar circumstances, of causing the death of an English or Indian labourer. Punishments are not meant to be vindictive but deterrent. I bear in mind that other serious consequences to the accused will follow on this conviction if upheld. Disagreeing with the two assessors who gave him the benefit of the doubt and the two assessors who found him only guilty of voluntarily causing simple hurt I find him guilty under section 304 part II. I. P. C. of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentence him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment with Rs. 4,000 fine. Rs. 2,000 out of which will be invested in an annuity, for the benefit of the widow and children of the deceased. In default a further one year's rigorous imprisonment will be awarded to Mr. Mansel Pleydell."

Mansel Pleydell was then taken under police escort to the Kaithu lock-up where he will remain until orders for the renewal of sureties by the High Court.

He intends to file an appeal in the Lahore High Court.—A. P.

SHOCK AND ABORTION.

POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR CHARGED WITH TRESPASS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 27.

Two more witnesses were examined yesterday before Lieut.-Col. D. D. Khambatta, Honorary Cantonment Magistrate, in the case against Sub-Inspector Mali whom the cycle-dealer Haji Lal Mahomed Hoosein charges with trespass, and with entering his wife's apartment and thereby giving her a shock which resulted in an abortion and other serious consequences.

Mahomed Siddick, a motor cleaner, and Ahmed Cassum, another servant of the complainant, narrated some of the events of the 20th January when the police party under the accused raided the complainant's premises.

COMPLAINANT'S WIFE EXAMINED.

This morning Aminah Haji Lal Mahomed, the wife of the complainant, was examined. The witness said that she remembered that about a month ago a number of people had come into her house. She was not ill at the time. When the police raided the house she was sitting in the inner room, and with her at the time were Chandabhai, Mrs. Mikado and Muradbi, her servant. She did not know where the latter was at the present time, though she had been her servant for eighteen months and had been summoned as a witness by the Court. The summons had been served on her. They had made enquiries as to her whereabouts, but she was not to be found.

It was wrong to say that she (witness) had been suffering from haemorrhage for some days before the police came, or that she was weak. One of her children was living. On the day in question the first sound she had heard was of some people with boots on running. She heard someone in the outer room saying "Don't go into the room." Soon after five or six people did come into the room. A little later her husband came and asked these people to leave. Witness said she got frightened at the entry of the strangers and covered her face. As a result she had a heart-attack and then became unconscious, and an abortion followed. She was in this state for three or four days and was so ill that she could not speak. When she recovered consciousness, Dr. (Miss) Greenfield was attending to her.

The case is proceeding. The Civil Surgeon of Poona is expected to be examined shortly in the capacity of an expert.

DEVELOPMENT OF BRITISH FILMS.

LONDON, Feb 26.

With a view to promoting the development of British films dealing with "Achievements, ideas and ideals of the British Commonwealth of Nations" for stimulating interest in pictures representing all phases of life throughout the Empire an organisation has been formed entitled the British Empire Film Institute. It has received the blessing of the Australian High Commissioner, Earl Jellicoe, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and many other influential persons in every walk of life.—Reuter's Special.

TEST FLIGHT OF N. R. I.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Rome.—N. R. I., the Italian airship in which Capt. Amundsen will attempt his trans-Polar flight, successfully carried out an 8-hour test flight with 30 people aboard.—Reuter's Special.

"NO ANXIETY!"

ANOTHER MANUFACTURED REPORT?

DETENUES ON HUNGER STRIKE

RANGOON, Feb. 27.

An enquiry in connection with the Bengal detenues who have been on hunger-strike both at the Mandalay and Insein jails since the 18th instant shows that their health so far calls for no anxiety. They are being closely watched by experienced medical men and necessary attention is being paid to their health. Emphasis is laid on the fact that the dispute of the prisoners on hunger-strike is with the Government of Bengal and not with the Government of Burma.—A. P.

MANDALAY PRISONERS.

SUBHASH BOSE TRANSFERRED TO INSEIN JAIL?

RANGOON, Feb. 28.

News so far available shows that prisoners are still continuing hunger-strike.

According to a correspondent, three of the detenues in the Mandalay jail have been transferred to the Insein jail which is ten miles from Rangoon. This, it is said, happened a day or two after Mandalay hunger-strike.

There is a strong rumour that the three prisoners transferred to the Insein jail are Messrs. Subhash Chandra Bose, Satyndra Chandra Mitter and Surendra Mohan Ghose.—F. P. I.

NO COMMUNAL TICKETS.

ADVICE TO COUNCIL CANDIDATES.

LAHORE, Feb. 26.

The General Secretary of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has issued a manifesto saying that the Punjab Congress Executive has decided in accordance with the Cawnpore Congress Resolution to contest the elections for the Punjab Council and the Assembly. Communal associations are urged not to adopt candidates on communal tickets as such a step tends to sap the growth of national spirit and helps to cause communal bickerings.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

MUNICIPAL TROUBLE NOT OVER.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 26.

The Court having made the temporary injunction against the Municipality in the matter of appointing its Chief Officer without considering the claims of Mr. I. R. Bhagat absolute, Mr. Vallabhai Patel preferred to accept the order of the Court and proceeded with the question at the adjourned general meeting on Tuesday last by re-admitting the amendment in favour of Mr. Bhagat which had been ruled out of order and which had been the cause of the whole trouble. Mr. Bhagat's partisans objected to it on the ground that the injunction had been served after the closure had been moved, that the amendment being ruled out of order at the previous meeting there was no discussion on the merits of the amendment and that its re-admission at this stage was not fair as it would have to be voted upon without being discussed. These objections being considered invalid, about 23 Councillors, most of whom belonging to the nominated group, left the Hall as a protest and then the business of taking votes was proceeded with. As a result of it, Mr. Shethe of the Bombay Corporation was finally selected for the post. As he secured as many as thirty-two votes, Mr. Bhagat may safely be taken as having had no chance even if all those who left the Hall had remained present and voted for him. Unfortunately, however, it does not mean the end of the trouble, for while on the one hand Mr. Shethe is reported to have declined to accept the post the partisans of Mr. Bhagat are said to be contemplating a fresh and perhaps a more absurd move to bring about the interference of the Court.

LOCAL MILL-INDUSTRY.

Local Mill-shares are witnessing a certain rise in prices in response to the fact that some of the local mills have been fortunate enough to cover forward sales for their up-country market and have disposed off most of their old stock. The improvement in the position of the local textile industry, however, is believed in well-informed circles to be at best temporary and certainly less widespread than the activities of the local share bazar would make out.

ARTS EXHIBITION AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, Feb. 27.

Viscount Goschen and Viscountess Goschen opened this afternoon at the Senate House the 42nd Annual Exhibition conducted by the Fine Arts Society. Artists, both amateur and professional, from all parts of the country have sent in their contribution, the number of exhibits being a little over 500.—A. P.

The Bhartya Sanatan Dharm Sammelan (Conference) will be held at Delhi from 12th to 16th March 1926, to discuss problems of communal welfare.

A selection committee has been formed to consider the applications for the post of the Director of Industries, Bihar and Orissa. It is understood that over a dozen candidates marked out will appear before the Selection Committee at its sitting on March 3rd.

FRENCH TERRORISM

"MORTAL BLOW" AT SYRIAN NATIONALISTS

TROOPS' "SUCCESSFUL" OFFENSIVE

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Beirut.—It is reported that the efforts of Amtas or the Syrian Nationalist Committee to stir up a revolt in northern Syria against the French have failed. Two bands of insurgents have been scattered, while other bands are unable to cross the frontier.

The recent Franco-Turkish agreement, it is declared, has dealt a mortal blow at the activities of the Nationalist agitators.

French troops are successfully continuing their offensive in the slopes of Mount Hermon, which was begun on 24th February.

An important Arianes' family has submitted. The enemy are retreating in disorder towards Reehlehw.—Reuter.

M. BRIAND OPTIMISTIC.

FRENCH FINANCIAL BILL PASSES SENATE.

LONDON, Febry. 28.

Paris.—Just after midnight, the Senate adopted by 270 votes to twenty-one the entire Finance Bill, which now returns to the Chamber.

After the Senate had passed the financial proposals, M. Briand in a speech referred to the thankless task of Government in searching for new sources of taxation and the campaign against increased burdens. He deprecated the talk of a catastrophe and declared that France would overcome her difficulties.

Both the Houses have passed provisional credits for March amounting to some three milliard francs, necessitated owing to the delay in voting the Budget.—Reuter's Special.

LOCARNO TREATY.

PROLONGED DEBATE IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Paris.—The importance France attaches to the united foreign policy of British Empire is illustrated by the Chamber's third day's debate on the Locarno Treaty when M. Marrin voiced the Rightist opposition to ratification from the military standpoint, and questioned the effectiveness of the guarantor's intervention in case of conflict, and urged that one of the weaknesses was fact that the British Dominions were not bound by the Pact. He said that a Franco-British Entente was necessary for civilisation. The debate was then adjourned.—Reuter.

M. BRIAND'S IMPASSIONED APPEAL.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Paris.—Cheers from almost every bench in the Chamber greeted the peroration of an impassioned speech by M. Briand appealing for ratification of the Locarno Treaty. He expressed confidence that peace efforts would be successful in all countries. The little Locarno seed was already beginning to germinate. If it was to be crushed he hoped it would not be by the French foot. Mothers could now look at their children with the hope that they would not be the victims of war. Locarno would have effected much if it achieved only that.

France and Germany had both proved their heroism, both had established magnificent centres of production. Was that all to be given over to fire and sword every twenty-five years?

His thunderous "No" elicited cheers from the entire House. The Chamber adjourned.—Reuter.

"ANTI-GERMAN ALLIANCE."

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Tokio.—Japan's attitude towards the proposals for the enlargement of the League Council is still undecided. The Press is generally silent, though the "Jiji," which is reflecting moderate views, opposes the inclusion of Poland and other Powers than Germany in the League, as tantamount to the establishment of an anti-German alliance within the League contrary to the Locarno spirit.—Reuter.

SPAIN AND THE LEAGUE.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Madrid.—General Primo De Rivera, conversing with Feroza Minister, expressed optimism following a report from the Spanish Ambassador at Paris regarding Spain's chance of securing a permanent seat on the League Council "owing to the favourable attitude of the majority of members on the Council." He further added that Spain was determined to persevere her efforts to that end.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S DAY OF MOURNING

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Berlin.—Sunday will be commemorated throughout Germany as a day of mourning for those who died in the Great War. General Hindenburg and Government have issued a joint manifesto declaring that the German people cannot be destroyed provided they remain united and loyal.

All flags on Government and public buildings will fly half-mast high. Theatres and places of amusement will be closed.

A memorial services will be held throughout the country.

The Socialists and Democrats will simultaneously observe the anniversary of the death of President Ebert.—Reuter's Special.

The Annual Flower Show of the Corporation of Madras held at the People's Park, on Saturday was largely attended.

POONA DISTRICT COMMAND OFFICE.

POPULAR FEELING DISREGARDED.

(BY FREE LANCE)

The Secunderabad correspondent of the "Times of India" wired the other day that General Walker was there in connection with the transfer of the Poona District Command Office to that station and that arrangements were nearly complete in that behalf. If half of what this correspondent states is true, it goes to show that colossal and callous disregard of the authorities that be towards the feelings and interest of the public in any concern in which they are involved. Perhaps to an official it is merely a little move of his pen but do they ever pause to consider what effect it may have, its pros and cons or what detrimental blow such action may deal to the vested interest of the people? Instances after instances are being pointed out in this regard and yet the Government want to know why it is not popular with the people. The alien and autocratic Government ought at least to have some sympathy for the people they rule over and which is now only possible redeeming feature in its constitution. But not even that is wanting and the Government through the high bearing attitude of its officers are surely riding for a huge fall.

Public meetings have been held, protests have been recorded, explanations have been asked for but to no purpose. Who cares for your cry and who minds your agitation? That is just now the treatment offered and much of it is encouraged due to the apathy of the people and their unfortunate disagreements amongst themselves over personal matters.

PUBLIC PROTEST.

The protest meeting has challenged the authority to show any sensible reason for the transfer of the Poona District Command Office to Secunderabad. No valid explanation can be forthcoming. It has been here for over 100 years and the place must have been found convenient and central for even the Southern Command Office itself has come here for the last some years. There can possibly arise no military contingency to necessitate the change of this location for an office to Secunderabad. After all it is merely an office and no military consideration can be said to attach to this move. On the contrary arguments have been urged forcibly against the move on public and monetary grounds. At present it is submitted that all the voluminous correspondence between the Southern Command and the Poona District Office is passed daily across into the adjoining building and removal would have all that for being transmitted by post There can possibly be no sensible objection to the two offices being in one place and no efficiency can be achieved by its transfer.

Now let us see what it all means to the people of the station. Where there is demand there is supply. This Command Office has been here from time immemorial and with what consequences can easily be imagined. The office has about 90 officers and clerks, servants and other establishment besides. How hard the cantonment authorities have been over the landlords is too well-known to all to need any recapitulation here. What a miserable pittance he earns as the income over this houses is too well-known. The landlord can hardly make two ends meet. He cannot sell his property in the Cantonment as nobody cares to buy it with its inconvenient law attaching thereto. He cannot get more rent for it as the Cantonment code has a hulier round his neck. In these circumstances he has perforce to keep his property and just try to exist over it. Is it fair then by a strike of the pen to deprive these landlords of the meagre rent they were receiving and for having been instrumental in finding a roof over the heads of these officers for over one hundred years at great inconvenience and sacrifice?

TRADERS' LOSS.

That is not all. Let us look a little further. What about the innumerable trades people and grocers and servant class that must suffer terribly under this change? Their vested interest, their investment and future block of business must tell heavily on their purse and prosperity and reduce them to insolvent condition.

Where is that lip "Ma Bap" sympathy which is so often paraded forth and trotted across like a red herring. It is unfortunate that the Poona Cantonment people are not much given to politics or agitation in any form? Is this the reward that the benign Government offer them for their wanting in push forth policy? The people of the Cantonment repose great faith in the present Commander-in-Chief who they respect as a Poona Boy. Will he at least rise to the occasion and avert this catastrophe and have the order cancelled as there is no reason sense or necessity for so doing. By so doing what comfort and blessing he will bring into so many homes and so many people who have been trembling in their shoes ever since they have heard of this transfer which for reasons best known to the authorities have been carrying it out in as silent a manner as possible.

SKEEN COMMITTEE AT ALIGARH

DELHI, Feb 27.

The Skeen Committee concluded the hearing of public evidence of witnesses in Delhi, the last batch of whom numbering four was examined to-day.

The Committee leaves for Aligarh tomorrow to examine local witnesses and have a look round the Muslim University.

The Sub-Committee consisting of Pundit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Abdul Qayum and Major Zorwar Singh leaves for England and Canada on the 10th April, while Mr. Sethna the fifth member of the Sub-Committee, leaves a fortnight earlier. The Sub-Committee returns to India by August.—A. P.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Indian Mining Federation at Calcutta on Friday, Mr. A. C. Banerjee referred to the continued depression in the coal trade.

"AN ASSET TO INDIA"

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF ANDAMANS

DELHI, Feb. 26.

The Government of India's decision regarding the future of the Andaman Islands is announced in a comprehensive resolution. With the abandonment of the Islands as a penal settlement two alternatives were open to Government, namely, partial abandonment with probable consequences of retrogression which is at to be rapid in a trophical climate and conversion into a free settlement. Besides the hardship which a complete abandonment would have involved for the island-born it was held that the Islands were a distinct asset to India from the naval point of view. Their meteorological and wireless stations are of much value to shipping. There is the inherent wealth of Island agriculture and forest, and the possibility of developing them into a valuable asset. For all these reasons the Government policy since 1921 has been to convert the penal settlement into a self-supporting community. Sir Alexander Muddiman visited these Islands in October last to see the progress of this policy. The Government of India have decided to continue the development of the Islands along the present lines. They, therefore, propose to spend four and a half lakhs in the current and coming financial year on reclaiming certain swamps in the neighbourhood of more thickly populated parts of the settlement.

Gazette also publishes the text of a Regulation amending the law relating to the tenure of land in the Islands which will come into force at an early date and provides for the grant of land for development on a tenure which may extend to 60 years, while small holders will be able to obtain the occupancy rights under easy conditions.

In order to improve the system of agriculture and place expert advice within the reach of settlers, Government have sanctioned the employment of an agricultural officer and are trying to find suitable incumbent for the post.—A. P.

SUDHI MOVEMENT.

ACTIVITIES OF HINDU MAHASABHA

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha was held on Saturday evening at Marwadi Vidyalaya Mr Radhakant Malavia presiding.

The Hon. Secretary submitted the report for the year ending 31st December 1925 which stated that the Sabha was established in 1923 and branches were opened in Gujerat at Ankleshwar, Baroda, Anand and Ahmedabad. It particularly laid stress on the work done in Surat District among Bhils for whom a school was opened at Surat and efforts were made to save them from going in the hands of Mahomedans or Christian missionaries. In Gujerat about 3,000 Hindus had become Khojas while 1,500 had been converted to Christianity out of about 300 were brought back to Hinduism by the Sudhi ceremony.

RESCUE HOME.

A Rescue Home was proposed to be opened shortly for which purpose an amount of Rs. 4,000 was raised, and it was hoped that Rs. 10,000 required for this object would soon be realized. The monthly expenditure was Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,200 and an appeal was made to the Hindu public for generous donation.

The report was adopted and office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected.

A Hindu woman named Thakubai Mahadu aged 29 years who was converted to Muslim faith and changed her name to Hatmabai was then taken back to Hinduism by the Sudhi ceremony.

"VOTES FOR WOMEN."

NEW CAMPAIGN IN GREAT BRITAIN

"In America the prevailing idea is that this old country is played out."

This was the impression brought back from a recent tour, in the United States, by Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, who gave an address in London in mail week on "Why Youth Should be Enfranchised."

"I do not believe that England is finished," she continued, "but it will be a grave misfortune if the country remains too much in the hands of the old. We need the enthusiasm, courage, faith, and adventurous spirit of the young; and so far from making the voting age for men and women twenty-five, as is proposed, the franchise should be bestowed at eighteen."

In the darkest days for Germany and Austria in the post-war period, she continued, the youth of those nations assumed the task of repairing the ravages of the struggle; and their spirit had now spread to this country, in which had been formed the Federation of British Youth. In 1928 the assembled youth of the world would meet at La Hague to affirm their determination to abolish war and substitute goodwill and friendship.

"INSULTING FRANCHISE."

This youth movement was the child of the women's movement. Although only a compromise enfranchisement—a disgraceful and insulting franchise—had been secured, it had, in less than a decade, revolutionised the race of women. And as a result a new genus of children were now being born.

This country could not continue with a fancy voting system. Votes for women under thirty must be obtained from the Government this session. "There must be meetings, demonstrations, deputations. It will not take long to resuscitate the old movement and revive the old spirit."

ABOUT PASSPORTS.

A STORY OF OFFICIAL BLUFF

BY B. G. HORNIMAN.

Certain comments which have appeared in the Press in this country and in England show a complete misunderstanding of the manner of my recent entry into India. The ex-Chief Censor in India, whose article was quoted a few days since in the "Chronicle" says that Mr. Horniman obtained a passport for Ceylon in Paris and it was only, "when he had landed in Ceylon and applied for permission to proceed to India that his request was granted." This fiction of my having applied for permission to proceed to India after landing in Ceylon, originated in Colombo on the day of my arrival there, and, in spite of my frequent statements to the contrary from the moment I saw this report on my arrival in India, has been repeated again and again. Reuter's Correspondent in Colombo took upon himself to cable to England that I was awaiting permission to enter into India—though, by the time, the cable reached London I was already on my way to India. And various correspondents, after my arrival in India in cabling the news to England, with the greatest possible brevity, none-the-less, allowed themselves sufficient expansion to explain that I had received or asked for permission to enter India. I don't know why everybody harps on this. But it is not true. I did not ask for anybody's permission. I want to emphasise, that at each point and on each occasion, I did not ask for permission but asserted my right to India. And it was because that right could not be denied that they had to let me in.

* * *

I have been asked many times by friends here, why I did not think of this before. Of course I did think of it long before, but I was unable for various reasons—financial, among others—to carry my desire to test the power of the Government of India to keep me out, into effect. As long as the Defence of India Act was in force I was effectually barred from entering India without permission. When the Royal Amnesty was published at the end of 1919, I applied for a passport and nearly got it but at the last moment it was withheld, because although the late Mr. Montagu was quite ready to assent, and, in fact, had assented, a cable from Bombay arrived in which the then Governor of Bombay used the sort of threat to which Mr. Montagu always succumbed.

* * *

When the Defence of India Act expired—in October, 1921, I think—there was the new Indian Passport Act, under which I made repeated applications for a passport and was refused. I had great difficulty in getting hold of the Regulations under the Indian Passport Act. I got copies of them ultimately from the India Office and at once found that they offered me a way of getting into India, if I could overcome certain preliminary obstacles. The Regulations showed that passports were not required from people entering British India from Ceylon or foreign ports in India,—that is Pondicherry, Goa or Diu. I knew that if I once got to one of these places I could walk or sail into India and the Government could not stop me.

* * *

But the question was, how I was to get to one of those places. I could not move out of England without a passport of some kind, unless I chartered a steamship of my own or an aeroplane. And confidential enquiries, through a friend in the Passport Office, at that time resulted in the intimation that I had no more chance of being given a passport for the Continent than of getting one for India. And I did not want to risk a refusal, as these bureaucrats have a nasty habit of once a thing has been done wanting to do the same thing every time. I believe I had a certain legal remedy, but I had not the funds to test it. I made further applications for a passport for India, only to be told as before that the Foreign Secretary, after consulting with the Secretary of State for India, could not revoke his former decision. I wrote Lord Curzon an unanswerable letter, but that achieved nothing because he did not try to answer it. People, especially friends from India, used to ask me repeatedly such questions as "Don't you think it would be better to ask Mr. Montagu for an interview? He is a good man", and later "Have you seen Lord Peel?" and after that, "Why don't you ask to see Lord Birkenhead. He has a legal mind. He must see the injustice of it." There are still such foolish people!

* * *

I was once asked by a more responsible person, if I would like to see Mr. Montagu personally. I said not until he was ready to apologise to me. As for seeing him or anyone else to plead for permission for return to India, I had no intention at any time of *asking for permission* to do something which I claimed to do as a right. When the Labour Government came in, I confess I was foolish enough to think that my old friend Ramsay MacDonald would readily revoke the decision of his predecessor, and I confess I was surprised and shocked when he sent me the same stereotyped reply as I had received from Lord Curzon, and I had to put him on the list of lost souls to be prayed for. It was then that I decided that the only thing to do was to find my own way to India. I had more than one plan, but the first one I determined to try was that which ultimately proved successful.

* * *

For various reasons it was not till the end of last summer, however, that I was able to feel that I could safely leave England. Early in October I applied for a passport for France and Italy. I sent in a new application in the ordinary way,—although my application form for India was already lying in the office—and I received the passport without any further question after a few days. When I went to the British Consulate in Paris and asked for an endorsement for Ceylon, I was told clearly that my passport was not only good for Ceylon but was valid for the British Empire—and this, in spite of the fact, that there was no specific endorsement on it to that effect. Nonetheless I decided to proceed with caution. I left Paris very quietly on November 18th, and did not book my passage for Colombo on board the "D'Artagnan" until one hour before the ship sailed in order that there should be as little trace of my movements as possible.

In spite of that, it became clear to me when I arrived at Colombo that they were on the look-out for me. "Ah," said the Police Inspector who was examining passports, when he saw my name, "Now, I have orders not to allow you to land here should you arrive by any steamer." Everyone knows now that my protest, that as a British subject I was entitled to land on British territory and that I had been informed in Paris that my passport was valid for Colombo and required no endorsement, was effective and that in less than an hour orders came from the shore that I was to be allowed to land.

"But" said the Police officer, "you will not be allowed to enter India."

* * *

Now I had thought of remaining in Colombo for a day or two to survey the situation and see what means there were of getting to Goa or Pondicherry by sea. But the moment I heard this gratuitous order from a person who had nothing to do with the matter, I suspected a bluff and decided to go straight through. The Government of India had evidently expected me to sit down in Colombo and plead for permission to enter India, but that was just what I had no intention of doing. I called the bluff, and though there was another attempt to stop me at Danushkudi, they had to let me through because they could not stop me.

The disgraceful thing is that they tried to bluff me into remaining in Colombo—because the instruction to say "you will not be allowed to enter India," must have been by request of the Government of India—and they tried to bluff me again at Danushkudi with the assertion that *I required a passport* to enter India from Ceylon *and this was not true.*

When I was asked for my passport at Danushkudi, I said I would show it and I produced it at once, but I protested that a passport was not required from persons entering India from Ceylon. The Police Officer, acting, of course, on superior instructions told me I was wrong. That applied, he said, only to people who were permanently resident in Ceylon. I asked him to show me the Regulation. He could not do this but he assured me that I was mistaken; that everyone passing through Ceylon into India was required to have a passport with an endorsement for British India.

* * *

Now, I might have taken all this quietly,—I suppose I was expected to do so—and return meekly to Ceylon. But, I was determined that if I had to go back to Colombo I would only do so under *force majeur*. So first of all: I made sure, by asking the officer, if he would forcibly prevent me from landing, that I was legally under arrest and detention, and then I pointed out that I was a British subject seeking to enter British territory and that moreover, although I did not believe a passport was required, I was in possession of a British passport, which, I was informed by a competent authority was valid for the British Empire. The officer telegraphed his report—to the District Magistrate I believe—and after about 7 hours the instruction came that I was to be allowed to land.

* * *

The whole business from beginning to end was arbitrary and illegal for the Regulations, as I have since ascertained, are quite clear.

Rule 3 of the Regulations under the Passport Act of 1920, says:—

3: Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained no person proceeding from any place outside India shall enter British India by sea unless he is in possession of a passport.

Rule 5 says.—

5: The following persons and classes of persons shall be exempted from the provisions of Rule 3.....

(d) Persons proceeding from any port in a foreign possession in India or in Ceylon.

Nothing could be clearer. Yet the officer on Passport Duty was instructed to ask me for my passport and to tell me that I could not land because I had no "visa" for British India. And he evidently honestly believed it. It would be interesting to know how many people have been wrongfully refused entry during the last four years by this bluff.

The Regulations have since been amended. In the issue of the "Gazette of India" of February 20th the following appears:—

2. For clause (d) in sub-rule (1) of rule 5 the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(d) *Permanent residents* in India or in a foreign possession in India, proceeding from a port in such foreign possession, and *permanent residents* in India or in Ceylon proceeding from a port in Ceylon."

* * *

Of course, this would not stop me now because I am a member of an important Municipal Corporation. And "ipso facto" and on other grounds can be described as a "permanent resident in India." But I do not believe it could legally stop anybody who is a British subject from entering British India. All these restrictions on the movements of British subjects with-

THE ASSEMBLY AND BUDGET.

TWO DAYS ALLOTTED FOR GENERAL DISCUSSION.

DELHI, Feb. 27.

In the Legislative Assembly on Monday, after the presentation of the general budget, three small official bills will be introduced and the bill amending the Civil Procedure Code, the Legal Practitioners' Fees bill and the Madras Civil Courts Bill will be considered and passed. The Indian Bar Councils Bill will be referred to a select committee. The amendments to standing orders proposed by Messrs. Rangaswami Iyengar and C. Doraiswami Iyengar will also be taken up.

There will be no meetings on Tuesday and Wednesday in order to give time to the members to study the budget.

Thursday and Friday will be devoted to general discussion of the budget.

Sir Clement Hindley and Mr. Sim have resigned the Legislative Assembly while Mr. Clow and Mr. Lloyd have been nominated members of the Assembly in their places.

The Select Committee on Sir Hari Singh Gour's bill amending the transfer of property relating to Attestation has suggested a few minor alterations which will be reported to the Assembly.

The Swaraj Party was to have held a meeting to consider among other things the nomination of members to the Central Advisory Council of Railways. But there was no quorum.

BENGAL DETENUES.

Mr. K. C. Neogy has given notice of a series of interpellations regarding the statement of Lt.-Col. Mulvany made before the Indian Jails Committee which has now been published in the press and which was referred to in the debate on the adjournment motion relating to the hunger strike of prisoners in Mandalay Jail. He will ask the reasons for the non-publication of volume two of the report. When the attention of the Government was first drawn to evidence of Lt. Col Mulvany on the question of treatment of State prisoners and asking for the correspondence between Lt. Colonel Mulvany and the Inspector-General of Prisoners, Bengal, what action did the Government take in the matter and whether they made any enquiries into the truth or otherwise of his allegation.

He will also ask "is it a fact that the degree of confinement to which State prisoners were to be subjected to was dictated by the Police." Is it not a fact that Regulation 1818 contemplates that the degree of confinement is a matter to be determined by the Government of India, and not by the Local Government far less by the police? Will Government state the names of the prisoners who were under the charge of Lt. Col. Mulvany or about whom the said officer had personal experience in his official capacity prior to the statement made by him to the Jail Committee?"—A.P.

NO GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

LABOUR PARTY ON COMMONWEALTH BILL

The London correspondent of "Hindu" writes:—

I understand that at Tuesday's meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party it was decided that the Commonwealth of India Bill should be placed upon the list of Bills receiving the official support of the Opposition and that members of the Party who desired to do so should ballot for a place. Some members who take the standpoint of the Independent Labour Party were inclined to demur to the adoption of a measure which has had very little representative backing in India, and some objection was also raised on the ground that certain provisions of the Bill were anti-democratic.

The fact is that under present conditions there is no great enthusiasm for an Indian Bill amongst the rank and file of the Labour Party in the House. Apart from those who have no liking for this particular measure, it is felt by others that the introduction of such an elaborate and detailed scheme is premature and inopportune at the present moment, when the mind of India has not been sufficiently declared as to the nature and extent of the Swaraj she desires. And a few more are frankly "fed up" with the interminable disputes of Indian political parties and the communal feuds which, it is feared, would seriously endanger the stability of any national Government.

The view prevails, however, that there should at least be presented to Parliament a considered, scheme of Indian self-government, which conforms in its main outline to the various pronouncements of Labour Conferences in the past. It is not claimed by those who have backed it that the Bill is without spot or blemish. What they do maintain is that it emodies the essential principle of self-determination, as it concedes to India—subject to temporary reservations—the right to shape her own Constitution as she pleases. In other words, it ensures full Dominion Status at an early date and places no permanent obstacle in the way of such further amendment of the Constitution as India herself may desire.

in the Empire are not only stupid, annoying and, in many instances, cruel but, since they are a defiance of the laws of the Constitution they are illegal. I do not believe this Passport Act of the Government of India would stand a battle in the law courts if this point were put to the test. I wish all the Indians, who are being kept out of their native land by this unnatural and inhuman law—for it is inhuman to exclude a man from his native country—could come in a body and defy the Government of India to refuse them entry. I believe their Regulations are all bluff, so far as they are made to apply to British subjects. In my case they tried a double bluff because they put up, or instructed their agent, to put up a Regulation which has only been brought into legal existence more than a month afterwards.

B. G. HORNIMAN.

POSTMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

PLEA FOR HIGHER WAGES AND MORE HOLIDAYS

LAHORE, Feb. 27.

The third annual Conference of the All-India Union of postmen and lower grades staff opened here this afternoon in the presence of a considerable number of delegates representing different provinces and some distinguished Government officials and publicists.

Khan Bahadur Sheikh Abdul Qadir, M.L.C. Chairman of the Reception Committee stated that the object of the Union was to secure the redressal of grievances of postal employees. He pointed out that while the duties of postmen were quite onerous and more difficult than in several other occupations their wages were very inadequate. He instanced that in the Punjab the average initial salary of postmen was rupees 18, which rising by increments of 4 annas, did not go beyond rupees 24. He demanded that the present scale of wage be raised, annual increments being made no less than one rupee, that postmen should be promoted to the clerical grade in deserving cases and that house allowance should be given.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., who presided, endorsed all the demands of the chairman of the Reception Committee. He specially urged that postal employees should be given higher wages and more holidays than at present. He advised them to continue to employ constitutional means for the redress of their grievances and hoped that they would, through better organisation and increasing membership, succeed in gaining for postmen and menials better conditions of life and work which they so amply deserved and needed. Mr. Joshi advised them to co-ordinate their activities as far as possible with postal and R. M. S. Association.—A. P.

SIR H. BUTLER SPEAKS.

EXPULSION ACT NOT LEVELLED AGAINST INDIANS

RANGOON, Feb. 27.

Sir Harcourt Butler held a durbar to-day at the Government House this morning. In the course of his speech he paid a tribute to Indians in Burma, and assured them that the Expulsion of Offenders' Act was not levelled against them. Burma depended on India for its labour supply and its defence. Two Indians had recently been appointed High Court judges. He would never willingly consent to any injustice to Indians in Burma. The suggestion that the Act was designed to stop political discussion had no foundation whatever. It had been recommended by a Committee appointed to enquire into the prevalence of violent crime. Apart from crime the outlook was bright. The province was politically quieter than it had been and the relations between Government officers and people was better.—A. P.

DECREASE IN REVENUE.

BURMA BUDGET ESTIMATES

RANGOON, Feb 26.

The Budget session of the Burma Legislative Council commenced to-day, Sir Robert Giles, the President, presiding.

The Budget, which was presented by the Finance Member, shows that the current financial year is expected to close with a balance of Rs. 28,250,000 compared with Rs. 3,313,000 estimated when the Budget was framed. Several factors have contributed to this improvement. In the first place, the opening balance at the commencement of the current year was 79½ lakhs higher than had been anticipated. This was due partly to receipts considerably exceeding the estimates in 1924/25, which was a particularly favourable agricultural year, and partly to the expenditure in 1924/25 falling short of the provision made by a considerable amount.

In the second place, the figures of receipts and expenditure to date during the current year indicate that as in 1924/25 receipts will again exceed the estimates and expenditure again fall short of them. Thirdly, the Government of India have remitted Rs. 1,965,000 of the contribution of 64 lakhs which the Government of Burma had budgeted to pay during the current year The result is that it is anticipated that the province will open the financial year 1926/27 with a balance exceeding the opening balance of the current year.

DECREASE IN REVENUE.

The revenue for the ensuing year is estimated at Rs. 1,03,531,000, which is Rs. 1,629,000 less than the realisation of 1924/25. This decrease is entirely due to the Land Revenue head, under which it is considered unsafe to budget for anything more than a normal agricultural year with the result that the estimate is roughly thirty lakhs less than the record figure of 1924/25. Expenditure from revenue is estimated at Rs. 98,566,000, leaving a surplus of revenue over revenue-expenditure of Rs. 4,965,000. It is, however, proposed to incur in addition capital expenditure amounting to Rs. 20,332,000 for the construction of roads, buildings and other public works and to finance it from provincial balances. With the transactions under debt heads (famine insurance fund and loans and advances) which involve a net outgoig of Rs. 6,742,000, the total disbursements are estimated at Rs. 1,28,867,000 and as result of financing capital expenditure and expenditure under debt heads from revenue it is anticipated that the year will close with a reduced balance of Rs. 6,141,000. Under loans, provision is made for a loan of Rs. 65,00,000 to the Rangoon Port Trust for the development of the port.

Sir William Keith in presenting the Budget made a speech.—A. P.

RIGHTS OF INDIAN ARTISTS.

WANTED NO FAVOURS.

WHAT THE PRIZE OF DELHI SCHEME DEMANDS.

A meeting of the Art Society of India was held on Friday when Mr. K. H. Vakil addressed the members on the "Future Work for the Artist" Mr. G. K. Mahatre presided. Mr. K. H. Vakil in the course of his speech said:—

The future work of the artist depends almost entirely on his own efforts. He must cultivate close acquaintance with the loftiest ideals and acquire the necessary skill for the perfect expression of those ideals. He cannot express in form or colour, in pigments, stone, metal, wood, fabrics or brick and mortar the masterpiece that he is unable to find in his own heart. I would like, however, to speak about the future work for the artist, about the congenial atmosphere and facilities necessary for his work. No one is satisfied with the existing state of affairs. The dissatisfaction has been for long a commonplace. It is not a new discovery. Nor is the faith in the inherent gifts of the country a new experience The question is what are the practical and systematic methods by which that dissatisfaction could be minimised and the faith justified. Let us endeavour to examine briefly and broadly the reasons that have led to the dissatisfaction.

PRIZE OF DELHI SCHEME.

They, are mainly:—(1) Neglect of art as a means of national education. (2) Inadequate and mistaken methods of instruction (3) General apathy, (4) Inadequate facilities of employment and (5) the continued dominance of alien standards, patronage and, what is worse, of outside pressure and influence. These reasons have been indicated in the Prize of Delhi Scheme. The future work for the artist cannot thus be left to chance or charity. The Scheme. therefore, offers concrete, constructive suggestions. It maintains that the artistic maxim should be unassailable, the maxim that all artistic growth and development must spring from the environment and needs of the people, not inspired by alien standards, patronage, pressure or influence. It, therefore, suggests that the provinces must be free to estimate their needs and make their own demands suited to their own temperament and condition. It does not propose to achieve the impossible. It does not propose a dictator or oligarchy that would lay down the code for standardising Indian art. Indian art is, it recognises, in the making. India's past achievements in art are yet to be fully revealed. India's conceptions in art require, therefore, the adjustment essential in view of the changing aspects of its knowledge and demands. Fortunately, the Government Note, recently published, offers the freedom to the province to express their own peculiar needs. It is now for the provinces to examine them and formulate their demands. The Prize of Delhi Scheme and the subsequent Government Note do not very rightly propose to leave the future of Indian art to the chance attentions of "experts."

FREEDOM FROM ALIEN INTERFERENCE.

The proposed central institute of art at Delhi offers also the opportunity, rare indeed, of personal contact between the artists, from the different provinces of the country. Their contact is not less essential than the periodic display of their work. For, it is in the intimate relations between the artists in their mutual guidance and exchange of ideas, ideals and methods that the process of the evolution of the artistic synthesis truly expressive of the nation's distinctive aspirations in art could be found and effectively utilised, not in the vague vapourings of interested philanthropists. The Scheme has also proposed the institution of an adequate library, art gallery, and museum for the guidance of the students and artists at Delhi. The importance of the demand for these facilities is apt to be forgotten by those who speak but do not care to know or understand the past. The Prize of Delhi Scheme proposes no miracle. It is a call for systematic work, for democratic procedure, for defined and determined demands, for freedom from alien interference, for a well-planned and secure future for Indian art. It demands employment for the Indian artists not as a favour but as an indisputable right. They need no charity. They want justice. They will not leave it to chance. They will plan however, imperfectly their future. These are the main implications of the Scheme. The phrase has a familiar ring. I found it almost as great a rage with the "authorities" and their admirers at New Delhi as the Chinese game of Mah Jong, has been in certain social circles. I have, therefore, ventured to define once again the implications of the Scheme. And, I submit the question of Indian Art appears to them as a social pastime less important than Mah Jong. But the question is, fortunately, not to be finally settled by them. Indian opinion will not only formulate but secure what it demands.

Now, friends, there has been recently an incident that seems to have not unnaturally aroused resentment and indignation. The irresponsible action, or if I may use the word employed by its beneficiary, subterfuge, of the New Capital Committee is not altogether a novelty. Did we not sometime back hear of a secret scheme for the encouragement of Indian Art? Were we not again told to admire the work of Mr. Kennedy North? And, now we have a new protege of the Committee in Mr. Rahamin He is also not satisfied with the limitations of his work. He would see glories of Ajanta and of Indian art and new chapters of its history all mixed up in the room he is allowed to paint. He is grateful to the architects who had the foresight to provide space for the purpose. But let us await reliable information. The information so far published is evidently the one supplied by the artists overjoyed by the new commission. Let us know whether the New Capital Committee has allowed Mr. Rahamin to point the room or "requested" him to do so? Let us know the exact conditions and period of his employment. There have been rumours that Mr. Rahamin has undertaken to paint the room for nothing. Government have not it is said made themselves responsible for the expenditure. If that is true it does not seem very much like a "request" or "honour" to Mr. Rahamin. The concession is not certainly a request.

NO FAVOURS WANTED.

Another very instructive field for investigation would be to know definitely how far the New Capital Committee has authorised Mr. Rahamin to explain the implications of the Committee's action in granting the favour to Mr. Rahamin. Does the Committee approve of the reasons given by Mr. Rahamin for the neglect of the claims of the art institutes in India. Has the Committee authorised him to announce that their claims have been ignored? Mr. Rahamin does not believe that the artists would improve "directly" they reach Delhi. But he discovers Ajanta directly he secures employment at Delhi. However that may be, we have a right to call for explanation and information. There is another very instructive features in these incidents. All these experts have been certified and warranted good in London. We are told to accept what is apprved of by those who have no knowledge of or insight into the conditions here. I do not think there would many self-respecting Indian who would accept these conditions. I know that the fact that India has begun to think for herself has shocked many of her erstwhile friends. But we cannot help that. We do not care for charity from any quarter. We do not want concessions. we want control. We do not rely on favours we insist on rights.

The Art Society of India, we understand, intends calling for information from the New Capital Committee about the work given to Mr. Rahamin.

HOSPITAL TRAGEDY

HEART-FAILURE ON OPERATION TABLE

HINDU LAD'S UNEXPECTED DEATH.

Death under anasthesia seem to be getting common in the city. About six months ago a similar case occurred on the operation table at the J. J. Hospital when a patient died while under chloroform. This time the tragic incident occurred in Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas Hospital where a young boy who was chloroformed for a minor operation did not regain consciousness and died of heart-failure.

At an inquest held by the Coroner Dr W. Nunan, the Police Surgeon, specially came at the request of the Coroner to assist him as a medical expert and examined the doctors concerned in regard to the procedure they had adopted before and after giving the chloroform.

HOW IT WAS ADMINISTERED

Dr. Mohanlal Vasudeo Pattani, Chemical Registrar of the Hospital said the deceased Nathu Nagji (14) was admitted in the hospital on Thursday last. He had a swelling on the left side of his neck. Dr. P. O. Shah who was surgeon in charge was of opinion that it was a case for operation. The necessary treatment preparatory to operation was given to him. The operation was performed at about 1-30 p m on Friday. The chloroform was administered to him after all the preliminary precaution had been taken. After two or three whiffs had been given the patient turned pale and witness observed failure of respiration and the disappearance of the pulse The chloroform was stopped and the patient's head was lowered. The interior of the mouth cavity was cleansed and artificial respirations were instantly started In jections of other and adrenalin were given and hot water bags were put on his chest and legs but all these remedies failed and the life became extinct.

To the court: I myself examined the patient before he was put under chloroform. He was in normal condition. The pulse was all right at the beginning. I gave one and a half drams of chloroform mixed with oxygen. The chloroform was standard rattern by Morck. During all the time that artificial respiration was going on oxygen was being given to the patient.

To Dr. Nunan: During my experience which extends over six months I have given anaesthetics twice or thrice. Dr. Gandhi usually gave anaesthetics but at that time he was engaged elsewhere. I had taken the ordinary precautions. The patient appeared to fear the operation.

FAILURE OF HEART.

Dr. Tribhowandas Oghad Shah, F.R.C.S, corroborated the last witness and said when he came to the operation table he found that Dr. Pattani was looking anxious and was examining the patient's eyes. Witness had the mask removed from the patient's face at once and lowered his head his tongue was pulled and artificial respiration was started. In his opinion the death was due to the failure of the function of the heart

To Dr. Nunan: There was no embarrasment of the respiration before the operation. As there was puss in the tissues affected the operation intended was a simple incision to evacuate the puss. The actual operation would have lasted a minute or so.

The Jury returned a verdict of death by heart-failure during the administration of chloroform. The jury were of opinion that all the necessary precautions had been taken by the hospital authorities.

INDIANS IN BERLIN.

A "NATIONAL EVENING."

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, Jan. 12.

A social gathering of Indians in Berlin was held in Wissen Saal, Berlin-Halensee, on the 21st December, 1925, at 7 p.m. This social was called "National Evening" and more than 500 guests of different nationalities and classes were present. The Hall was decorated with Congress flags (white, green, red), pictures of political leaders as well as with mottoes written in Devanagri, Urdu and German characters. Some Press representatives were also present.

After the opening song "Bande Mataram" by Mr. S. K. Haldar, Mr. M. Mujib, the Vice-President, in welcoming the guests on behalf of Hindusthan Association of Central Europe, Berlin, explained that as the Indian National Congress with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at its helm, would meet next week in Cawnpur, the Indians who are far away from dear old country, express their hearty greetings to that national body through that gathering. That is why it was called National Evening.

Dr. Zakir Husain delivered a learned lecture on "Das Politische Ideal Indiens" (The Political Ideal of India) which was very much appreciated. Prof. Taradhand Roy, lecturer of Hindusthani in Berlin University, then spoke on "Sonnenhoehen der Indischen Philosophie" (Some Light on Indian Philosophy) briefly dwelling upon different philosophical theories and their influence over life and cultfire of Indians. Among the guests, Prof. Dr. Hahn, the Chief Physician of Berlin Government Hospital, Prof. von Glasenapp and Dr. Wagner spoke a few words to suit the occasion. Then the representatives of other associations, viz., Russian, Persian, Turkisthan and Chinese, expressed their good-will and moral support to Indians in their struggle for freedom.

At intervals between the lectures Mr. S. K. Haldar entertained the guests with some pieces of Indian melodies played on "Esraj" and "Setar" and Mr. Ali Khan, the well-known Indian tenor, sang a few pieces of Indian and European songs. With the showing of some sceneries of different places of India and the pictures of the Indian leaders through the magic lantern the first part of the programme was closed.

After a pause of a few minutes Mr. J. Naidu, with Miss Zoller, staged a burlesque written by himself. Some Caucasian students kindly gave a performance of Caucasian folk dancing.

ALL-INDIA MARWARI AGRAWAL MAHASABHA

It has been decided to arrange along with the 8th session of the All-India Marwari Agrawal Mahasabha to be held at Delhi under the presidentship of Sjt. Seth Jamana Lalji Bajaj a Khadi Exhibition from the 10th March to the 20th March 1926. Magic lantern lectures showing past and present history of the Khadi industry, spinning competitions, rare collections of Khadi made articles, spinning of fine count yarn etc., will form some of the special features of the exhibition. Besides pure Khadi, productions of other Indian handicrafts will also, as far as possible, be exhibited. The All-India Hindu Mahasabha and the All-India Sanatan Dharam Sammelan are also holding their session about the same dates as the Marwari Mahasabha.

ADEN NOTES.

A GREAT ARABIAN MISSIONARY DEAD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, Feb. 21.

With much regret I have to announce the sudden death of Dr. J. C. Young at Addis Ababa, Abyssinia, on the 2nd instant. Dr. Young spent most of his life in Aden and had a Mission Hospital at Sheikh Othman. He also travelled in many places in Yemen. All his time was devoted for the benefit of the Arabs of Yemen, especially the poor people of that country. He furnished them with all comfort and treated them with a paternal care, a hospitality which made his name a household word all over Yemen and Hadramaut, and many other places in Arabia. I remember to have seen a rich man, who travelled all over from Basra, place himself under the treatment of the generous Doctor.

Dr. Young was an authority on Arabic and spoke it like an Arab himself. Not only that, but he could talk to the Bedouins of the Desert, who, as every one knows, have a peculiar dialect of their own, and ordinary persons cannot easily understand them. Aden has really sustained a great loss by the death of Dr. Young. It is a pity that the doctor's own wishes, namely to die in Aden and be buried there, like the famous Arabian Missionery Kieth Falconer, whose tomb is at Sheikh Othman, have not been fulfilled. He wrote two books, namely "Children of Arabia," and Ancient History of Aden."

AN AEROPLANE ACCIDENT.

An aeroplane accident occurred at Naubad Dukain some miles inland of Lahej, on the 18th instant. It is reported that while the aeroplane was flying for reconnoitring the place the machine suddenly went out of control and dropped down like a dead bird. The two occupants—one lieutenant and one soldier—were killed on the spot. The funeral ceremony took place on the 19th instant at the European General Hospital.

A NASIK "AT HOME"

A Nasik correspondent writes:—Principal and Mrs. T. A. Kulkarni of the Hansraj Pragji Thackersey College were "At Home" to the staff and the students of the Hostel and the Intermediate Arts Class, in the evening of the 24th instant. The programme commenced with a talk on Maharashtra University, the burning question of the day. Principal Kulkarni explained his views on the subject. Various interesting items of entertainment then followed. Two of the studen's charmed the company with the sweet music, after which the guests had a sumptuous feast.

Students and professors, while thanking the principal, expressed in warm and eloquent terms their appreciation of his abilities, cordiality, kind-heartedness and other good qualities. The Principal brought the function to a close with a speech on the ideals that a student should have before him.

THE GOSPEL OF HATE.

HOW IT IS PREACHED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

We reproduce below in facsimile a printed circular widely distributed among White traders in the South African Union. It will be seen that it is published by the South African European Association, which has been notorious for its anti-Asiatic animus.

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INSOLVENT'S WAY

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

NOTHING SHORT OF EXTORTION.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee (Bombay City), speaking on the Budget in the Bombay Council, first referred to the question of our relations with the Government of India. "We have been complaining", he said, "that the Government of India have been treating us very badly. But I find, Sir, that the fault lies with us and with us alone. We have got 351 crores of rupees as our current balance. It has been laid down by Government and the Hon. the Finance Secretary has referred to it, that we need only 15 per cent. of our revenues as our balances. That has been the declared goal of Government. I do not, therefore, see why we should keep 25 per cent. of our revenues, that is 351 crores, as our balances. We are at present keeping at least 25 per cent., while I think the statute provides we must keep at least 25 lakhs. I believe it has been laid down that we ought not to keep more than 15 per cent. If our revenue is 15 crores, we ought not to keep as working balance more than 2,25 lakhs.

NOTHING SHORT OF EXTORTION.

"If we have taken more from the people then we have done a wrong thing and I think it is the first duty of Government to remit it. If we tax the people to such an extent that we accumulate more than 15 per cent. as our working balance, I think it is nothing short of extortion of the people, and I believe the people will be right in refusing any extra taxation as long as Government have more than 15 per cent. as working balance. I think the fact that we keep such a large balance is the real cause of the Government of India treating us so badly.

"Our Finance Member points out that we have passed through two serious crises. He tells that as we have passed through two serious crises we can try and come successfully out of the third crisis. Sir, I would not have been surprised if such a statement had come from a military officer or a commander-in-chief, but it is regrettable that it comes from the Finance Member whose duty it is to be cautious and advise Government and people to be cautious. When the Back Bay bubble is still fresh in our minds, he asks the people to go ahead without caring for the consequences. Such a statement can only come from an insolvent who puts aside his surplus money for his own people and borrows money from the people. When people ask for repayment he says: 'I have come out successfully through two crises. I will gamble with the new money and I hope to come out successful the third time and pay you and further says I want to keep up my public entertainments; as I must keep up my fame and reputation; and being born a rich man I must get more money from you." We have been called rich because we have a large surplus. But what is that surplus? It is what we have taken from the people in excess of what they have to pay. It shows that we have taken money illegally from the people. I put it to the Hon. the Finance Member to say whether it is right that he should not take from the people a farthing more than what is required for our expenditure.

"He (the Finance Member) says that we have come out of the crisis of last year. But I say that the conditions in the city of Bombay and the Presidency are worse than they were last year. Last year I stated that 60 per cent. of the property were mortgaged, and at present it is still worse and that there was lot of unemployment, and that unemployment was increasing. I wonder whether the Government benches are in touch with the people; I wonder whether they are residing in Bombay Presidency or elsewhere. The condition of the Bombay city and the Bombay Presidency is to-day worse than it has ever been before, not excepting the time of the great famine and of the plague which periods the Hon. Finance Member has mentioned.

Last year I drew the attention of the Hon. Minister for Local Self-Government to the fact that a part of the road repairs and maintenance that we were doing were directly or indirectly to the benefit of the Government of India. I find that the Hon. the Finance Member says that we have spent many lakhs more on the roads. We had about 4,100 miles of metal roads and we have now got double that mileage. I ask whether it is not a fact that some of the roads are maintained also for the use of the military. If that is so, why does he not call upon the Government of India to contribute their share for the maintenance of these roads? Why does he not say to the Government of India: "You are taking 5 to 6 crores of income-tax from us. Do please pay something towards the maintenance of these roads and for the repairs of these roads which we are making for you."

FACILITIES TO HAJIS.

Concluding Mr. Hussenbhoy referred to the condition of the Hajis going out of Bombay which he described as miserable "But I do not appeal to Government on behalf of the Hajis only," said the speaker, "I appeal to Government on behalf of the port of Bombay and on behalf of the city of Bombay that if they give facilities to them at Bombay, the port of Bombay will flourish and they will have much more revenue. If they do not give facilities at the port of Bombay, then, let me tell them that the port of Calcutta will be opened to the Hajis shortly. Government say that they have spent lakhs of rupees on the Ballard Pier to afford facilities for embarkation to the people and it is not for Europeans only. Then if that is so why can they not do the same thing for Hajis? Then, Sir, coming to the next point, I wish to point out that even from Haj Committee's Funds moneys have been paid to the Port Trust while the poor Hajis are crying for further help and conveniences. Sir, my time is up, and, therefore, I will not refer to other points, but I will only say that if Government do not know the real condition of the people at present, then, it is high-time that they should frankly say that they do not know in reality much about this Presidency."

LAW OF SEDITION

IN INDIA AND IRELAND

A MATERIAL DIFFERENCE ABOUT INTENTION.

The apologists of repression in India are in the habit of saying, "armed as she is with a complete Declaration of Rights, almost the first thing Ireland did on attaining "Swaraj" was to pass coercion Acts like the Bengal Ordinance and Regulation III conferring upon the Executive extraordinary powers of detaining persons on mere suspicion. The use of such repression is, indeed, but a mark of political maturity, and Indians too, if only they realised their responsibilities, would after obtaining freedom not repeal but keep alive and bring into activity on proper occasion this kind of exceptional legislation." To such apologists the "Servant of India" in the course of an editorial article, points out the very material difference between the Irish and the Indian Laws, dealing with sedition. In the Irish Bill which was introduced in Parliament, in February 1925, soon after the expiry of the Public Safety Act, with a view to equip the State with permanent powers for dealing with "dangers, disorders and challenges, whether actual in the present or potential in the future, affecting the peace, order and dignity of the State," Section 5 which dealt with sedition ran as follows:—

SECTION 5

1. Any person who commits any of the following acts shall be guilty of the misdemeanour of seditious libel, that is to say:—

(a) Declares or publishes by speech or writing that the Constitution is not the lawful Constitution of Saorstat Eireann, or—

(b) declares or publishes by speech or writing that the Executive Council, or the President or the Vice-President, or a Minister duly appointed under and in accordance with the Constitution is not the lawful Executive Council, President, Vice-President, or Minister (as the case may be) of Saorstat Eireann, or—

(c) declares or publishes by speech or writing that the Oireachtas is not the lawful legislature of Saorstat Eireann, or that the Oireachtas has not power to make valid laws for Saorstat Eireann, or—

(d) declares or publishes by speech or writing that any lawfully established Court duly functioning under and in accordance with the Constitution is not a valid and lawful Court,

(e) utters or publishes any speech or writing with a seditious intention as defined by this section.

2. Any person who agrees with any person (not being his or her wife or husband) to do any act for the furtherance of a seditious intention common to both such persons shall be guilty of the misdemeanour of seditious conspiracy.

"SEDITIOUS INTENTION."

3. In this section the expression "seditious intention" means an intention to do any of the following things, that is to say:—

(a) To bring into hatred or contempt or to excite disaffection against the Constitution or the Oireachtas or either House thereof, or any lawful Court, or

(b) to incite any person to attempt to bring about or effect (otherwise than in accordance with law) the alteration of the Constitution or of the law established by or under the Constitution, or the repeal or alteration of any Statute, or

(c) to raise, promote, or foment discontent or disaffection amongst the citizens of Saorstat Eireann or feelings of ill-will or hostility between different classes of such citizens, or

(d) to incite any person to commit any crime in breach of the peace.

4. Any person who commits the misdemeanour of seditious libel or the misdemeanour of seditious conspiracy shall be liable on conviction thereof to a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds, or at the discretion of the Court, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding two years or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

MINISTER FORCED TO DELETE SECTION.

As the essential factor of sedition—seditious libels or seditious conspiracies—is the seditious intention, it will be seen that sub-section 3 of the above section which defines seditious intention is the governing part of the whole section. It will be observed that this definition closely follows the definition given in Halsbury, vol. 9, p. 463; yet the Irish members raised a hue and cry against it, saying that the provision is so comprehensive in its terms that it will endanger a free expression of Public opinion. And the Minister for Justice, Mr. Kevin O'Higgins, had ultimately to delete the entire section. At first he had an alternative draft made which simply prohibited direct incitement to violence. But he thought it would serve no useful purpose and later agreed to drop it.

The section dealing with sedition was thus deleted, and the title of the Bill itself was changed from the "Treasonable and Seditious offences Bill" to the "Treasonable offences Bill." This of course only means that sedition is punished in the Free State under the common law instead of under the provisions of an Act, but it is punished only when, as said above, a direct and deliberate incitement to violence is involved. Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyenger, M.L.A., seeks to amend the Indian Law of Sedition in the same sense.

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Mr. Ernest Ramsden, of 6 Bradley Place. Morley, Yorkshire, states :— "Just before last Christmas I began to have acute pains in my legs and shoulders. The doctor said it was acute rheumatism. For six weeks I suffered agony. Then I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In less than a week I was feeling brighter and stronger. Soon my cure was complete. The praise for this alone must be given to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

LUMBAGO CURED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. T. P. MacDonald, of Tromps-burg, Transvaal, reports:—"Lumbago confined me to bed for months, suffering day and night. One day my wife received a letter advising her to treat me with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I started a course and was completely cured."

SCIATICA CURED IN NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. Walter Mullis, of 3 Beach St., Petone, near Wellington, says :— "What I went through after Sciatica attacked my right leg is almost past belief. My leg shrank and agonizing pains shot down my calf. Doctors treated me, but in spite of their efforts I suffered until I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These Pills cured me. I have never had a relapse."

CANADIAN LADY RECORDS HER CASE.

Mrs. A. Bryson, living at Arthur, Ontario, Canada, states:—"I was so used up with rheumatism in my shoulders and weak that I could not turn in bed without help. The medicines prescribed did me little or no good. So I tried Dr. Williams' Pinks Pills. Since then I have been free from rheumatism."

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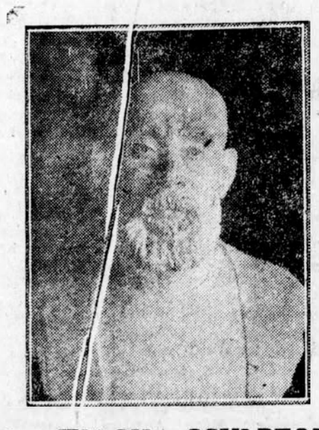

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Bust of Sir SURENDRA NATH BANNERJI

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S. AFRICA'S BREACH OF FAITH

BISHOP OF PRETORIA'S CONDEMNATION.

" UNWORTHY OF HER STATESMANSHIP "

The following letter from the Bishop of Pretoria is published in the Johannesburg "Star," of January 29:—

I venture to write a second time on the burning subject of the proposed anti-Asiatic legislation. I do so because it has been suggested in several newspapers that the grounds on which I expressed my conviction that the proposed legislation constituted a breach of faith with India were mistaken. The "South African Nation," of January 16, says: "The Bishop's reasoning on the vital points is seriously at fault, as will be apparent to anyone, who attentively reads the articles appearing on another page in this issue, and also the admirable series of articles at present appearing in the "Cape Times".....If he is convinced by the articles we have referred to, we have no doubt that he will be as ready to disclaim the heresies which have unwittingly crept into his letter as he was honest in admitting his one-time prejudices against the Indians." Well, I have studied these articles and also gone again to the official documents on the whole subject, and I write now to assert that the ground on which it is maintained that there is no breach of faith, as regards what was agreed upon in 1914, is utterly in the air. To vary the metaphor, the case for the defence will not hold water at all.

The argument depends on the truth or falsehood of one contention, viz., that the vested rights of Indians, which South Africa in 1914 undertook to respect, were nothing more than the vested rights in connection with the Gold Law and Township Amendment Act, and that these were defined by Mr. Gandhi in his letter to the South African Government of July 7, 1914. An examination of the official documents shows that this is a perfectly bottomless contention.

SMUTS-GANDHI AGREEMENT.

The Smuts-Gandhi Agreement was "embodied (to quote the report of the Asiatic Commission of 1921) in two letters which passed between Mr. Gorges, Secretary for the Interior, and Mr. Gandhi on July 30, 1914. Mr. Gorges wrote: 'With regard to the administration of existing laws, the Minister desires me to say that it always has been, and will continue to be the desire of the Government to see that they are administered in a just manner and with due regard to vested rights.' " The phrasing of this sentence is taken from the letter of Mr. Gandhi to the South African Government on January 21, 1914, in which he asked for "an assurance that existing laws, especially affecting Indians, will be administered justly and with due regard to vested rights."

There is no room for any doubt, in view of the date of Mr. Gandhi's letter, that by "vested rights" was meant the general rights and interests acquired at that date by the Indian community in South Africa. That this is so, is entirely corroborated by the impartial witness of the Indian Inquiry Commission of March 7, 1914, of which Sir William Solomon was the Chairman.

On page 32 of the report we read: "We have now reached the fifth and last of the alleged grievances, which have been formulated by Mr. Gandhi in the letter to the Minister of January 21, 1914, in which he requires "an assurance that the existing laws especially affecting Indians will be administered justly and with due regard to vested rights." The representations which have been made to us on this subject deal mainly with the Immigration and Licensing Acts, and as already stated (page 13) we propose to confine ourselves to these subjects." It is as clear as daylight that the Commission had no notion at all that there was any limitation of the meaning of "vested rights" to those only which were claimed under the Gold Law, but rather that they interpreted the words to mean the general vested rights of Indians in South Africa.

After the conclusion of the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement on June 30, Mr. Gandhi wrote a further letter to Mr. Gorges on July 7, 1914, on a particular side issue—namely, the definition of vested rights of Indians, not in general, but in connexion with the Gold Laws and Township Amendment Act (Report of the Asiatic Inquiry Commission, page 19.) This letter was no part of the Agreement, nor was it made public for five years. The Asiatic Inquiry Commission says, on page 20 of its report: "It appears that the terms of Mr. Gandhi's letter of July 7, 1914, in which he gives his definition of "vested rights" were not known to the general body of Indians in the country, or to the Government of India, until it was disclosed in 1919 during the proceedings of the Select Committee."

A HOLLOW CONTENTION.

It is now contended in the articles referred to (as it was by the South African Government in 1924 on the introduction of the Class Areas Bill of that year), that the "vested rights" pleaded for by Mr. Gandhi on January 21, 1914, and referred to by Mr. Gorges on June 30, 1914, are nothing more than the specifically limited rights in connection with the Gold Law and Township Amendment Act. The contention simply breaks into atoms on investigation.

I am bound to say that such an endeavour to convert a side issue into a main issue is unworthy of South African statesmanship. I have no interest in this controversy except that of peace. This local Asiatic question is intimately linked up with the world-wide problem, at once the most difficult and the most perilous which confronts the human race—namely, how to establish and maintain equitable and honourable relationships between the very varied sections of mankind. The Asiatic question here, in South Africa, calls out deep-rooted and passionate racial sentiments. I can quite understand the pressure of such sentiments, as they prevail in European public opinion, upon our Government. But I would plead, with my whole soul, that to aggravate a racially-passionate question by bringing forward contentions which are untrue is worse than folly. The only hope of advance through these most thorny problems is the adherence, no matter what the political drawbacks, to nothing but the truth.

If South Africa is convinced that she must go beyond the Agreement of 1914, then let her frankly say so. I believe that on such a basis of candour India will be ready to meet her. But for her to throw a fog over the whole matter by an unjustifiable interpretation of the Agreement of 1914 is to put herself fatally in the wrong both with herself and with the rest of the world.

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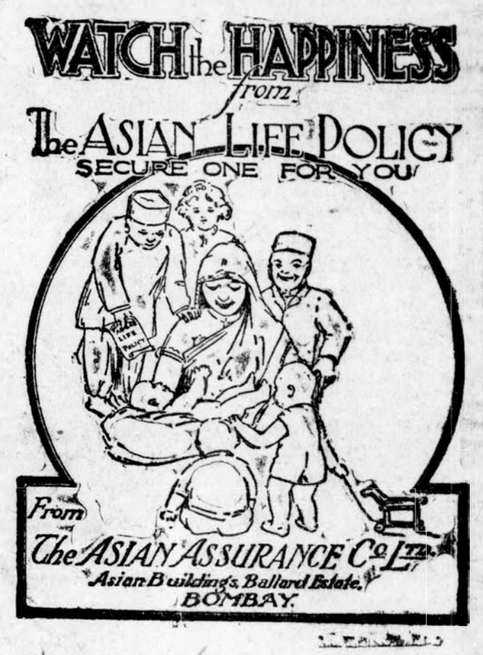

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL

SCOTLAND VS. IRELAND.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

In International football, Scotland beat Ireland by fur goals to nil.—Reuter.

At Ibrox Park, Glasgow, the weather was fine after the morning's rain but the ground was very heavy on the occasion of the International Association Football match between Scotland and Ireland which the former won by four goals to nil. The attendance numbered 25,000.

Before half-time Gallacher and Cunningham scored a goal each, the latter with a left-foot drive. On resumption, Gallacher scored two more goals. Jackson netted a fifth but the point was disallowed.

LEAGUE RESULTS.

LONDON, Febry. 27.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:

FIRST DIVISION.

Birmingham 2, Aston Villa 1; Blackburn 3, Bolton nil; Bury 3, Notts County 1; Cardiff nil, Arsenal nil; Everton 1, Burnley 1; Huddersfield 3, Leeds 1; Manchester City 1, Liverpool 1; Sheffield United 1, West Ham 1; Sunderland 2, Newcastle 2; Tottenham nil, Manchester United 1; West Bromwich 3, Leicester 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley 1, Stockport 1; Blackpool 2, Portsmouth 2; Bradford City 2, Stoke 1; Chelsea nil, South Shields nil; Clapton Orient 1, Fulham 1; Darlington nil, Middlesborough 2; Derby 4, Sheffield Wednesday 1; Hull 1, Preston 1; Nottingham Forest nil, Swansea 2; Port Vale 3, Oldham nil; Southampton 1, Wolverhampton 2.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section)

Aberdare 2, Newport nil; Brentford 4, Bristol Rovers 1; Brighton 2, Luton nil; Bristol City 1, Exeter nil; Crystal Palace 1, Swindon nil; Millwall nil, Gillingham nil; Northampton 4, Merthyr 1; Norwich 3, Carlton nil; Plymouth 1, Reading 3; Southend 3, Bournemouth nil; Watford 3, Queen's Parg Rangers 1.

(NORTHERN SECTION.)

Ashington nil, Rochdale 1; Barrow 1, Hatlepools 4; Coventry 2, Accrington 1, Crewe 2, Chesterfield nil; Doncaster nil, Rotherham nil; Lincoln 1, Bradford 1; Newson 4, Durham nil; New Brighton 3, Walsall 2; Southport nil, Grimsby 1; Wigan 2, Tranmere 2; Wrexham 2, Halifax nil.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Aberdeen 3, Airdrieonians 1; Cowdenbeath 4, Hamilton nil; Dundee 1, Rangers 5; Morton 3, Falkirk 1; Motherwell one, Kilmarnock 2; Partick 2, Dundee United nil; Queen's Park 2, St. Johnstone nil; Raith 2, Clydebank nil; St. Mirren 2, Hibernians 1.

The match between the Hearts and the Celtic was not played.—Reuter's Special.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

RUGBY UNION MATCHES

LONDON, Febry. 27.

The following are the results of the principal matches played in the Rugby Union to-day:—

Bath 3, Gloucester nil; Birkenhead Park 6, Guy's Hospital 3; Coventry 21, Leicester 8; Newport 8, Cardiff 5; Old Leysians nil, Blackheath 28; Richmond 6, Bristol 11; Roselyn Park 3, London Hospital 16; St. Bartholomew's Hospital 8, Moseley 16; Aberavon 15, Penarth 3; London Welsh 12, Cross Keys 9; Swansea 6, Llanelly 8; Edinburgh Accademicals 16, Selkirk 3.—Reuter's Special.

INTERNATIONAL RUGGER.

ENGLAND BEAT FRANCE.

In International Rugger, England beat France by 11 points to 0 at Twickenham.

Twickenham.—The King was among the 40,000 spectators. The weather was dull, but the ground was in splendid condition. England faced the wind in the first half. Aslett went over for England twice and first Francis and then Holliday failed to convert. England led with six points to nil at the interval after which the French line was threatened for a long while. After twenty minutes Kittermaster scored a try which Francis converted.—Reuter's Special.

IRELAND BEAT SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH, Feb. 27.

Ireland beat Scotland by 3 points to 0 at Edinburgh.

The weather was fine after the morning's rain and the ground heavy. The attendance numbered 40,000.

The first half of the game ended with no side having scored though T. Hewitt for Ireland looked a certain scorer nearing the interval but he held on too long. In the second half Gage for Ireland scored the solitary try of the match, but "no side" was blown when Stephenson had hardly taken an unsuccessful kick.—Reuter's Special.

MEDICAL ETIQUETTE.

CORONER ON DOCTORS' " TRADE UNION."

Professional etiquette, which debarred one medical man from attending another doctor's patient, was referred to by Mr. Reginald Kemp, the West Middlesex Coroner at an inquest held in mail week, at at Park Royal Hospital, on Fitzroy Horace Davey, aged thirty-nine, postman, who was admitted to that institution in a dying condition.

Evidence was given that Dr. T. E. Smurthwaite, was sent for, and stated that he would attend. As he did not arrive, an endeavour was made to get another doctor. The second doctor came to the door, but refused to see Davey, as he was not his patient. Dr. Smurthwaite was again asked to attend, but replied that he was queer himself, and was going home. The doctor signed a certificate for Davey's admission to Park Royal Hospital.

Dr. W. E. Turner, Medical Superintendent of Park Royal Hospital, stated that, even if Dr. Smurthwaite had seen Davey, he could not have saved his life.

The Coroner said, it was satisfactory to know that Dr. Smurthwaite could not have saved the man's life. One might die owing to the professional etiquette, which debarred one doctor from attending another doctor's patient. Doctors had a very strict Trade Union, which did not always work to the advantage of the public.

Dr. Smurthwaite explained that he was suffering from rheumatism at the time, and was too unwell to do any further work that day. He understood that another doctor was looking after his patient, as he usually did.

The jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes," and added a rider that the doctor had been negligent in not calling on the patient on the morning of the latter's death, and that he should not have signed the removal order without seeing the patient.

The Lady Lytton Nurses Quarters, Calcutta, were formally opened by the Governor on Friday evening.

1½ MILE SWIMMING TEST RACE.

Seven competitors including Messrs. Moti-chand G. Shaha, Manager, Tata Construction Company, Hargovindas Jani, timber merchant, K. S. Gaupat and H. P. Desai took wart in a one mile and half swimming test competition which took place on Sunday at 11 a.m. and was run from the Yacht Club, Chowpatty to the Jain Temple. The sea was as calm as a lake. All the competitors swam through the distance with ease and came out without any one getting out of breath. A swimming race across the Back Bay is contemplated by the same party.

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When Nature strikes a balance, and calls in debts incurred—Vitality, the fuel of life, having been consumed too quickly by the excessive demands upon the store of energy—we are faced with disappointment. The enjoyments of life are but happy memories, the decline of mental and physical powers has set in, but are we, when Nature demands her pound of flesh, entirely powerless to stop the process of decay? Before the discovery of Nature's own rejuvenator, RADIOSAN, the answer was, yes, but now RADIOSAN comes as a boon and a blessing to all who have drawn excessively on their resources of strength. RADIOSAN makes new rich blood, builds up body tissue, increases the vital forces of the entire human system, resulting in renewed youth and giving once again the power to enjoy all the pleasures of youth.

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LOCARNO AND THE EAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

STAMBOUL, Feb. 2.

Last week Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British Ambassador, returned from Angora in a very sullen mood, according to the Stamboul newspaper correspondents. The Ambassador is said to have even ignored the presence of those who went to meet him at the Haider Pasha Railway Station. He turned down the requests of the correspondents who asked him to make a statement about his Angora visit. He even refused to be photographed by them. It seems he failed miserably in his efforts to please the Turks with professions of British friendship for Turkey. He would inform his Government about the Angora conversations and would once again come into contact with the Turkish Foreign Office.

It was expected that the Turkish Government would issue an official communique stating the proposals of the British Representative and the Turkish answer, for the sake of enlightening their public. But it seems that the subject matter of these conversations was so unimportant that it did not even merit the publication of an official statement on the part of the Turkish Government. The "Hakmiet-i-Millie", the official organ in Angora, has given a clue to the situation. According to this paper, the British Ambassador did not make any definite proposals to the Turkish Government which would have helped towards an amiable solution of the dispute by accommodating Turkish claims. All the talk was centred round the point that Britain was willing to win Turkish friendship by adjusting the minor outstanding questions, left over after the Geneva award! All these professions of friendship on the part of England are meant to cajole the Turks into accepting the Geneva award as a "fait accompli". But the Turks cannot be so easily duped.

FACTS AND PROTOCOLS.

While "extending the hand of friendship" in the above-mentioned manner, British diplomacy seems to be busy in isolating Turkey and her allies as Soviet Russia and other Eastern countries, by concluding "pacts" and "protocols". Locarno Pact has no meaning other than this. Now the Baldwin Government are busy in presenting the Balkan Powers with a Balkan "Locarno" Pact. Greece and Bulgaria are almost drawn into the British orbit. Italy is to be allured by giving her a slice from some colonial country like Abyssinia. Franco-British "friendly talk" is going on to strengthen the 'entente cordial' by giving France a free hand in some Near-Eastern country. The local Press here is filled with details about these underground activities. These Pacts are considered here as a means for (1) adjusting rival claims of European imperialist Powers against the East and Soviet Russia (2) constructing a united Imperialist front against those Eastern Nations who have either regained their independence or are trying to wrench their freedom from the unwilling hands of their Imperial task-masters. The Disarmament Conferences and Treaties of Mutual Guarantees are taken here to mean that the rival Imperialist Powers are trying to secure a breathing-space in order to arm themselves more thoroughly for the next World-War

INDIAN EXILES ABROAD.

The kindly-worded reference to the Indian Exiles, "pining in strange and far off corners of the Earth", in the speech of the Poet-Patriot President of the Cawnpore Congress, will surely help in giving another long lease of life to those persons who are being "consumed with a desperate hunger for a glimpse of their mother-land". Their hearty thanks to all those who sympathise with them. Will the Indian representatives to the Round Table Conference—whenever it may be convened—make the unconditional return of these exiles and a general amnesty for all kinds of political prisoners, the necessary condition of the future Indo-British Peace?

FASCISM BREEDS COMMUNISM

PROF. SALVEMINI'S WARNING.

Professor Gaetano Salvemini lecturing before the British Parliamentary Labour Club at their rooms in Westminster in mail week, described the ruthless methods employed by the Fascist party in its attempt to gain control of organised labour in Italy. He maintained that nothing could be more arbitrary than to attribute to the Fascist dictatorship the improvement that may be observed to-day in certain economic respects in Italy, and he asserted that the overwhelming majority of the Italian people remain tenaciously anti-Fascist even among those groups whose economic condition has improved. It was not possible, they saw, to revolt against machine-guns wielded by a Government, but they offered a passive resistance which is invincible. They saw that the present situation is transitory.

ITALY FULL OF COMMUNISM.

Italy is now full of Communism of a sort, he said. People have lost faith in legal methods, and have transferred their trust from the Christian Democratic party and the Reformist Socialist party which preached legal methods to the Revolutionary Socialist party and the Communist party, which had always preached the inadequacy of legal methods. When people said that Mussolini had checked the revolutionary peril in Italy they said the reverse of the truth, declared the speaker. Mussolini seized the government when the revolutionary peril was over, but the Fascist dictatorship, with the suppression of every political and economic liberty, had created a new revolutionary peril far greater than any that existed before the triumph of the Fascist dictators. This always happened when free institutions were abolished. In introducing Professor Salvemini, Mr. W. M. Citrine, acting secretary of the Trade Unions Congress, who presided, spoke of him as a distinguished comrade who had offered a heroic resistance to the ruthless regime of oppression now existing in Italy.

LL. GEORGE AND THE JEWS.

JIBE AT SIR A. MOND CAUSES INDIGNATION.

A number of Jewish readers have written to the Daily Herald strongly protesting against Mr. Lloyd George's reference to Sir Alfred Mond's conversion to Toryism by saying that, "like other notorious members of his race, he has gone to his own place"

Mr. Nathan Barnett, of Beresford-square, Woolwich, declares that "to attack a man's religion simply because you happen to resent his decision to join another party is un-British.

Interviewed by a Daily Herald representative Mr. Israel Zangwill expressed surprise that Mr. Lloyd George should have made such an attack.

"Only a couple of months ago", he added, Mr. Lloyd George attended a meeting of the Jewish Historical Society under my chairmanship, and made a speech most sympathetic and pro-Semitic.

The "Jewish Chronicle" characterised the attack as "merely a piece of rude ruggedness, or rugged rudeness, as it may be found to be inspired by either his (Mr. Lloyd George's) native mountains or a visit to one of the Parliamentary divisions of the Tower Hamlets."

The journal adds that "it is distressing to find a man of Mr. George's eminence compairing to the disciple who betrayed his Master one whom yesterday he would have thought it fitting, had it suited his political purpose for the moment, to beslaver with that rare and ripe unctuousness of which this ex-Premire appears to posses so illimitable a supply."

Writing to the "Times" from the Reform Club, Mr. T. E. Page, a well-known Liberal, describes the language used by Mr. Lloyd George towards Sir Alfred Mond as "a gross and unpardonable outrage on the accepted decencies of public life."

" JUSTICE " IN NIGERIA.

ACCUSED NOT ALLOWED COUNSEL.

According to the current issue of the "Law Journal," prisoners in the criminal courts in Nigeria are not allowed the benefit of defence by lawyers, even in capital cases. The Bar Council, it is stated, has been formally asked to take this attitude into consideration by a barrister recently practising in Nigeria.

The journal says:—"It was admitted recently, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, that about 450 persons had been executed for murder in recent years, and that none of these were allowed the advantage of being defended by counsel.

The defence of the Colonial Office for this extraordinary state of affairs against which the Nigerian Bar—whose members are called to the Bar in one or other of the four English Inns of Court—has been steadily protesting ever since the war seems to be that innocent prisoners are sure of being adequately protected by the judges.

The absurdity of this suggestion also advanced a century ago in England, when eminent judges opposed the suggestion that counsel should be allowed to address the jury, is obvious to every experienced Old Bailey practitioner. A judge cannot know the prisoner's case, and, therefore, cannot elicit it from the witnesses, even if he is always anxious to do so."

BRADLAUGH IN LIBEL SUIT.

SEQUEL TO REVIEW.

A story of Charles Bradlaugh's "Dropped Aitches" was quoted in the London High Court in mail week, when, before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury, a libel action was brought by Mr. Ernest Bowen-Rowlands, barrister-at-law, against the Argus Press, Limited, and the "Observer" Limited.

The alleged libel was contained in a letter published in the "Observer" in April last, criticising a passage in a book, entitled "In and Out of Court," written by Mr. Bowen-Rowlands, which had been reviewed in the "Observer."

Defendants denied liability, and pleaded privilege, saying the statements made were true in substance and fact.

After hearing evidence and counsel on the legal aspects of the case, Lord Hewart gave judgment for the defendants, with costs.

Sir Henry Maddocks, K. C., in opening stated that the "Observer," in reviewing the book, published a certain passage relating to the late Charles Bradlaugh. In the following issue a letter appeared signed by H. Bradlaugh Bonner, a daughter of the late Charles Bradlaugh, stating that the story related was, "a pure invention, absolutely false, was insulting to the dead and wounding to the living." This Mr. Rowlands alleged cast a slur upon his reputation as author and journalist.

"ORRIBLE TO BE POOR"

The passage quoted by the "Observer" included the following:—

I always found him (Bradlaugh) a pleasant and entertaining companion. At the time there was in the Lobby a refreshment counter, on which there were custards placed at a charge of fivepence apiece. I was eating one when Bradlaugh came up and remarked: "It's 'orrible to be poor, 'Ow I could have eaten one of these custards. Poverty is bad anywhere, but in the 'ouse of Commons it's 'ell."

The Lord Chief Justice (to Sir Henry Maddocks): And this is of a man with whom you say plaintiff was on very good terms.

Sir Henry: He was on very good terms with him. Mr. Bradlaugh was very kind to him.

Continuing, Sir Henry Maddocks observed that the dropping of aitches was not necessarily regarded in Bradlaugh's days as being evidence of low birth, and if Bradlaugh made use of the words attributed to him, what was wrong in the person who heard them truly repeating them?

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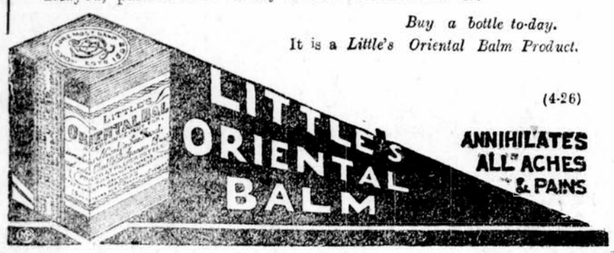

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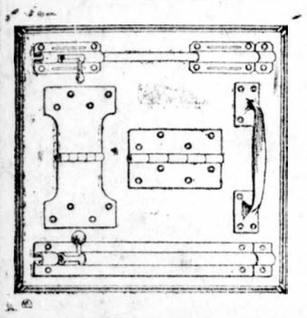

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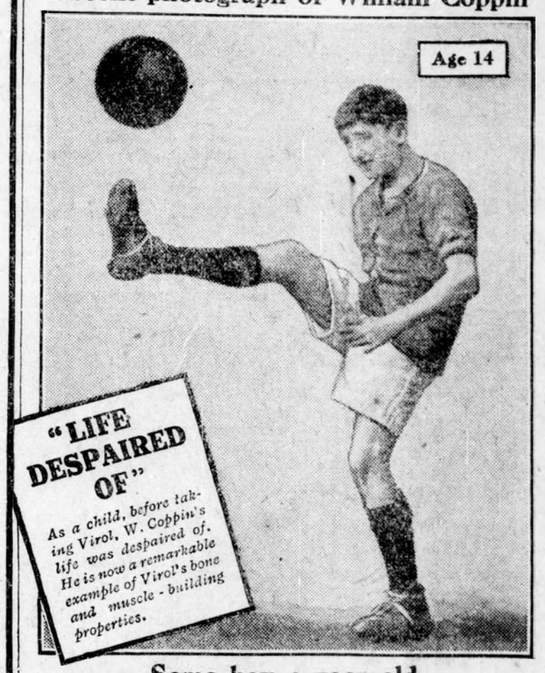

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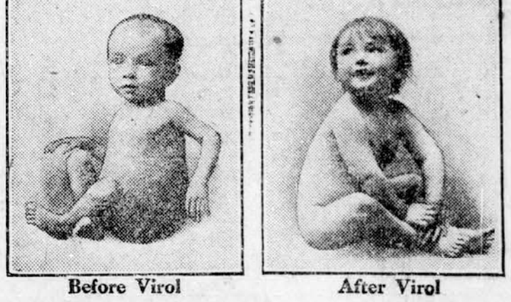

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